S'TTIE. BEST SOAP and effective floop for the Laure Washing purposes ever free on receipt of 20 days TOILET SOAP

S'TTIL SOAP POWDER s beautiful and serviceable who desired strength, can be made the use of grease or potent. It receipt of 25 cents.

YEAST POWDER BBITT'S SALERATUS

BBITT'S CREAM TARTAR

POTASH

HAIR GOODS.

AUCTION BALES E. RADDIN & CO., oneers, 118 & 120 Wabash-av. re Auction Sale ESDAY, Feb. 5. 500 CASES RUBBERS,

Y GOODS,

EO. P. GORE & CO., UCTION SALE OF 'S AND SHOES

day, Feb. 6, at 9:30 a. m.

hamber Sets, Wardrobes, Tables, Lousses, Lighte Plane, Oil Paintings acc. T AUCTION, MORNING, Pab. c, at 9:30 o'clock, st andolph st. MORNING, Feb. 6, at 9:30 o'close, Randolph-st. M. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

MPTORY SALE E AND VALUABLE STOCK

& PERIOLAT'S, 7 Madison-st.

ORNING, Feb. 8, at 9:30 o'clock. rior and Chamber Suits, A FULL LINE RPETS, STOVES, Household Furniture, and Glassware,

SISHT PRICELESS

4 and 85 Randolph-st FURNITURE,

ther and Parlor Suits, Furniture of all kinds, ets, Stoves, &c., &c.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1878.

Inparalleled MEN'S Bargains! OVERCOATS. ALL SIZES,

Two Dollars and a Half

Respectable and Comfortable OVERCOAT!

Will they ever be two dollars and a half lower in price?

Come in, see, and try on an Overcoat that we now sell for

\$2.50!

WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO., Boston Square-Dealing Clothing House Corner Clark and Madison-sts... And Branch, 532 Milwaukee-av.

LIFE INSURANCE.

Less depreciation in U. S. Govern-ment bonds.....\$ Less special con-

laims by death and endowments \$2,074,127-52

nutites 3.160,149.24
Total Paid Policy-Holders.\$5,284,276.76
Dividend on capital 7,000.00
Agencies an d
commissions Expenses and extinguishment of
fature commissions 662,042.11

Bonds and morigages.

Real estate in New York and Boston
and purchased under toreclosure.
United States stocks.

State stocks and stocks authorized
by the laws of the State of New
York.

terest and rents due and accrued...

3.160,149.24

662,042.11

95,699.55

Net cash assets Dec. 31, 1877.......\$32,477,991.87

Total Assets, Dec. 31, 1877...\$33,580,855.77
Total liabilities, including reserve
for reinsurance of all existing poli-

We, the undersigned, have (in person) carefully examined the accounts and have counted and taken a account in detail, of the assets and property of the Society, and hereby certify that the foregoing statement thereof, and of the business of the Society, is cor

rect.
BENNINGTON F. RANDOLPH, JAMES M. HALSTED,
HENRY S. TERRELL,
THOMAS A. CUMMISGS.
Special Committee of the Board of Directors.
JAMES W. ALEXANDER, Vice-President.
SAMUEL BORROWE, Secretary.
E. W. SCOTT, Superintendent of Agencies.

W. N. CRAINE, General Manager,

FINANCIAL.

LAZARUS SILVERMAN

A New Departure.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT EQUITABLE

\$30,416,719.90

.813,723,218,44

6.286,744.94 8.829,413.47

3,238,068.91

79.418.00 578,800.00 2.914.00

TURKEY'S REVENGE. LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIET SPITE ENGLAND. OF THE UNITED STATES.

120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK LONDON, Feb. 7-6 a. m.-To show the HENRY B. HYDE, President, For the Year Ending December 31, 1877.

for Foreign Affairs of the Sublime Porte, WORD FOR WORD, as nearly as you can translate it: " I have hitherto been a partisan of England, of the 400.820.45 English policy, of the English alliance. I \$30,015,890.45 believed that there were ties of sympathy, friendship, and interest between the two DISBURSEMENTS.

lieved in England to the extent of COMPROMISING MYSELF AND MY GOVERNMENT.

glish people.

to discuss the conditions. They simply OFFERED THEIR TERMS 237.247.85 and gave the Turks the alternative of accept-

ance or refusal. After two day's negotiations the Turks decided to refuse, although the Grand Duke and Nelidoff used every argument to persuade them to accept, informing them that the march of the armies

for reinsurance of all existing policies. \$27,330,654.00
Total Undivided Surplus. \$6,200,001.17
Of which belongs (as estimated) to police in general class. 3,610,082.77
Of which belongs (as estimated) to policie in Toutine class. 2,589,919.00
New Business in 1877, 6,609 Policies, Assuring \$20,712.793.
From the undivided surplus, reversionary dividends will be declared available on settlement of next annual premium, to participating policies. G. W. PHILLIPS, J. G. VAN CISE, Actuaries. WOULD BE STOPPED, if they consented, and that their reand that the Russians would CONTINUE TO MARCH UPON CONSTANTINOPLE

unless they accepted. Namyk Pasha exclaimed: "Well, then, if the Ottoman Empire must perish, let it perish by force. We will never sign our own death-warrant." He was, however, induced to reconsider this decision, and he and Server Pasha asked two hours for reflection. At 108 DEARBORN-ST., CHICAGO. the end of this time they answered that

Although the Turks objected more or le

but this, which they considered TURKISH POWER IN EUROPE.

They were willing to grant autonomy as provided for in the programme of the Con-ference. The Russians replied to this that

comething like that of Servia and Roun with Bulgaria extending very near Co

tinople on one side and to Salonica on the other. This, the exclusion of Turkish power everywhere in Europe except merely Constantinople they would not accept. They were willing to cede Isrs and Erzeroum, willing to grant the complete independence of Roumania and Servia, the free passage of the Straits to the Russian fleet, and a war

England Left in the Lurch by Gortschakoff's Diplomacy.

The Russian Army Virtually in Possession of Constantinople.

Its Occupation Believed to Be One of the Terms of the · Armistice.

England's Fleet Barred Out Even from the Dardanelles.

Most of the London News papers Set Up a Dismal Howl.

Great Britain's Honor Being Assailed, She Must Now Draw the Sword.

Russia, Having Gained Her End, Consents to a Conference.

But Intimates that It Must Not I Held at the Austrian Capital.

Rustchuk and Silistria to Be Occupied by Russian Garrisons.

ech from the Throne at th Opening of the German Parliament.

The Emperor Hopeful of an Early Settlement of the Eastern Question.

MUSSULMAN CUTS OFF HIS OWN NOSE [By Cable to The Chicago, Tribune.]

eling of the Turks toward England, I give the substance of an interview between Server Pasha and a correspondent of the London Daily News in Constantinople. The eply to the correspondent's question wa this, as coming from Server Pasha, Minister

peoples that necessitated the alliance. I be-

I see that I have been mistaken, that I was deceived, or [correcting himself] that I déceived myself. I now abandon the English alliance. I no longer believe in the English policy, the English Government, or the En-

ACCEPT THE BUSSIAN POLICY AND ALLIANCE. am a partisan of them. I believe in the Russian policy. I am more Russian than the Russians themselves. Say this, please. The delay in signing the peace prelimi-

naries is thus accounted for. The negotiations began at Kezanlik. The Grand Duke Nicholas and Nelidoff had no power

fusal was the destruction of the Turkish Empire, which Russia had no wish to bring about. They were informed that Adrianople and Phillippopolis were takeny the army of Suleiman completely destroyed

THEY COULD NOT ACCEPT.

The Grand Duke started the next day for

to all the conditions, the one which prevented agreement was Bulgarian autonomy They were ready to yield every other poin EQUIVALENT TO THE DESTRUCTION OF THE

the programme of the Conference was the minimum, reduced to the most slender propositions, in order to avoid war. As this

BUT NOT THE AUTOSOMY OF BULGARIA.

It was just on this point that the Russians were the most rigid. They left all the other questions for ulterior discussion, apparently recognized the fact that all those questions concerned Europe and not Russia and Turkey alone. On the one question of Bulgarian autonomy only were they inflexi-ble. There was no question of the cession of the Turkish fleet, though of course that

GORTSCHAKOFF'S COUP.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The Advertiser says: "We have reason to believe that the Government has received information of the entry of the Russian army into Constantinople. At any rate, if the Government is not in possession of this news the Russian Emissay is."

The Post says: "The Russians are in Constantinople. This was the news last night current in London, and we incline to think it is based upon official authentic intelligence. The message has come via Alexandria. We do not know at this moment what the precise nature of the occupation is. According to some diplomatists the Eussians have possessed themselves of two forts in the Boyouk and Chekmedje lines. According to others, they have GAINED STILL GREATER ADVANTAGES.

The details are of small moment. Practically

The details are of small moment. Practically all are agreed that the Capital of Turkey and the key of the East is in the hands of the Czar. Indignation will be of little avail. It will be alleged that no deception has been practiced, and we shall discover that this was one of the terms of the armistice, which was never communicated to us. Yesterday a British military and naval force could at any moment occupy Constantinople, while an Austrian army could cut the Russian communications. To-day the situation is entirely altered. The British fleet can no longer advance to Constantinople, and

BARRED OUT AT THE DARDANELLES. The Czar can now afford to laugh at Austrian menaces, since his communications are ope from Constantinople to Odessa or Sebastapo Our pottering over a trumpery six millions will probably cost us ten times that sum, but, what-ever it costs, it is still to be hoped that the country will see its honor vindicated. This direct attack upon our honor will raise a feeling of resentment not to be appeared until we have taught our foe that we have the will and the power to punish chicanery, and maintal Empire which he is seeking to undermine.

The Times, in its leader, says: "We are no altogether confident that Prince Gortschakoff has definitely renounced the entrance of any Russian troops into Constantinople. Rumors were affoat last night that some such entrance has already been made or was on the point of ring made. At the utmost such occupation every apparent ground for confidence in prospect before us, and no solid reason alarm." nan entrance into Paris. There is, in short,

The Times bases its confidence on the pacific peror's speech, and deprecates beforehand any outburst of excitement. If Russia were to aim the just interests of Austria and Germany, a check her.

The Daily Telegraph says: "According to the intest information from Constantinople, the Russian forces, despite the completion of the preliminaries for peace, are hastily pushing on to Gallipoli and Constantinople. These circu stances, serious and menacing in the extrem will have to be considered by the Ministers in Cabinent Council to-day. The issue of their deliberation will in all probability be this even The Teegraph is furious in its comments or

THE NEWS IN PARIS.

A special dated Paris, midnight, says Russian orces are constantly advancing on Gallipoli and Another special from Paris says the report is

current there that the Russians already hold a post on the Dardanelles. LONDON, Feb. 7-5 a. m.—A special to the

Standard from Pesth announces that the Turk-ish men-of-war on the Danube have been sur-

A special to the Vienna Presse from Tirnova states that the Turkish men-of-war have already left Sulina and Varna. The Turks have agree to evacuate Varna. The Standard's Pesth special says the evacuation has already commenced.

A correspondent at Adrianople relates an in-terview with Server Pasha, who declared that Turkey had been misled and encouraged to fight on by the promise of English support. He particularly accused Lord Beaconsfield and Layard of encouraging this belief, and said he had documents which he would publish. He declared that he had now become a partisan of Russian policy and alliance. Server Pasha's colleagues at Adrianople confirmed his state-THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 7—5 a. m.—The Post, in an arti-cle evidently written before the reports of the Russian occupation of Constantinople were received, says: "We understand a section of the Liberals is likely to make representations to the Marquis of Hartington with a view of inducing him to prevent Forster's amendment from be-ing pressed to a division," THE CONFERENCE.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 6.—Russia rejects the proposal to hold the Conference in Vienna or in any other great Capital. It considers the tranquillity of a small town in one of the minor quillity of a small town in one of the minor States, and the authority that would be given to the deliberations by the presence of the Foreign Ministers of Powers, necessary for insuring a good and practical result. Moreover, Russia believes this would facilitate the speedy disposal by the Conference of the important questions it would have to deal with in the interest of a justing peace and of humanity.

Vienna, Feb. 6.—Russia's reply to the invitation to the Conference arrived to-tay. It is in the affirmative, but declares that Russia would prefer another place of meeting.

Prefer another place of meeting.

A Belgrade special says Servia has asked Russia for admission to the Conference with a consultative voice.

ENGLISH DELEGATES TO THE CONFERENCE.

LONDO'S, Feb. 6.—The Morning Post suggests
Lord Lyons, Ambassabor at Paris, and Sir
Henry Elliot, formerly Ambassador at Constantinople, as British delegates to the Conference.

The Daily News says that Count Andrassy wi

THE ARMISTICE.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—A correspondent at the headquarters of the Charowitch telegraphs as follows: "Three hours before the arrival of the news of the armistice, a Russian officer with a flag of truce had started for Rustchuk to demand its surrender, and, if refused, to notify the Consuls and other foreigners to leave within twenty-four hours, when the place would have been stormed.

TO BE EVACUATED.

"The conditions of the armistice, as far as they affect this part of Bulgaria, are that the Turks give up Rustehuk and Silistria, withdrawing the garrisons to Shumla and Varna. Seven days are to be allowed for the retirement of the garrisons. On the sightly day was chall be a seven days are to be allowed for the retirement of the garrisons. risons. On the eighth day we shall march Rustchuk. HAILED WITH DELIGHT

"The news of peace is hailed with delight by UNWELCOME NEWS.

The Russian occupation of Rustchuk and Si istria is unwelcome news at Vienna, according RUSTCHUE AND WIDDIN.

BUCHARBST, Feb. 6.—The Roumanians did not top hostilities around Rustchuk and Widdin antil Monday afternoon. They vigorously combarded Widdin Sunday and Monday, and

GERMANY.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

BERLIN, Feb. 6-The German Parliam BERLIN, Feb. 6s—The German Parliament was opened to-day by Herr Camphausen, the Vice-President of the Council of Ministers, who read a speech from the throne. In the passage relative to foreign affairs, the Emperor expressed the hope that a speedy peace will enable the principles of the Constantinople conference to be applied and durably established. * The comparatively slight participation of Germany in Eastern affairs allows the Empire to display disinterestparticipation of Germany in Easter affairs allows the Empire to display disinterest ed co-operation in any arrangements that ma be made by the Powers concerning future guar antees against the recurrence of trouble in the East, and for the amendration of the condition of the Christian populations. In the meantime the Emperor's policy has attained its object, inasmuch as it has essentially contributed to the preservation of peace between the European Powers, and the relations of Germany with all Powers remained not only peaceful, but altogether friendly.

THE BUDGET. The Subget.

The Imperial speech also stated that the budget, which will be presented immediately, shows that the Empire's financial requirements increase faster than the revenues. It is unadvisable to cover the deficit by increasing the contributions of individual States, but preferable the strengther. to strengthen the Imperial revenues. Bills will be submitted levying an Imperial stamp duty, and increasing the tobacco tax. The oal-ance of the deficit must be met by a loan. With a view to filling a hiatus in the Constitution a bill, which is now under discussion in the Federal Council, will shortly be introduced, provide ing for the appointment of substitutes to ful-fill all or part of the functions of the Imperia

GREECE.

A HALT ORDERNED.

ATHENS, Feb. 6.—Foreign representatives having assured the Government that the Hellenic provinces of Turkey would be protected, and the Greek question submitted to the approaching Conference, the Government frontier stopped. Warlike preparations, how-

ATHENS, Feb. 6.—The report of the capture of Domoco is false. There has been no collision yet between the Turks and Greeks. The titizens and peasantry are arming to protect

THE GREEK PROPOSITION. LONDON, Feb. 7-5 a. m.-An Athens cor respondent says in consequence of represent tions of the Powers, Greece seems disposed to stop further advance of her troops, referring the question of their withdrawal to the decision of the Conference. She also demands, pending such decision, that hostilities against the in-

THE BULGARIANS.

THEIR HISTORY AND ASPIRATIONS.

London Times, Jun. 20.

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe has surgested that Bulgaria north of the Balkans should be that Bulgaria north of the Batans south be incorporated with Roumania, "giving to its remaining and larger parts a system of autono-my sufficient to secure them from the evil. of Mussulman administration." As the Bulgarians may be assumed to be the best judges of their own interests, let us see how far their wishes may be inferred from their history. The first Bulgarian Kingdom was destroyed in the beginning of the eleventh century by the Emperor Basil II., surnamed "the Slayer of the Bulgarians." After supporting, as Gibbon tells us, the loose dominion of the Byzantine Princes above 170 years, they revolted under us, the loose dominion of the Byzantine Princes above 170 years, they revolted under Peter and Asan, two powerful chiefs of the race of their ancient Kings, and the confiagration spread from the banks of the Danube to the hills of Macedonia and Thrace. The Imperial troops were discouraged by the bones of their fellow-soldiers scattered along the passes of the Balkans, the Emperor Baldwin was defeated and taken prisoner near Adrianople, and the second Kingdom of Bulgaria was firmly established by the arms and policy of Kalo-John. After this the Bulgarians maintained their independence until they were conquered by the Turks at the end of the fourteenth century. Under the Turks they received a contemptuous hali-toleration, while they were content to be mere taxpayers and to live in such a degraded state that, when any of them became educated and acquired property, they were ashamed to call themselves Bulgarians and merged in some other nationality. At last the revival of national feeling which led to the emancipation of Italy and Germany, extended even to the Bulgarians, and they asserted their ecclesiastical freedom (which is the sanctuary of the nationality of every Eastern beople), and established schools in every village. The time had now arrived for the full application of the traditional Turkish policy to the Bulgarians. This new national movement must be brought up short, or Turkish ascendency must give way before it. Hence the planting of Tartar and Circassian colonies; hence the deliberately-planned massacres and hangings, in which priests and schoolmasters were the most frequent victims; and hence the sentiment expressed by Turkish authorities until the universal horror of Europe imbosed allence on them, that as the Bulgarians had become troublesome it was well that there should be fewer of them. In short, the Turkish system had been worked out nearly to its ulterior consequences, and Bulgaria would soon have been reduced to the desolated and intensely Mohammedan condition of Asia Minor if this war of em

this war of emanetpation had not made a way of peace.

How, then, are the Bulgarians likely to regard a proposal for dismembering, their country, the northern portion of it being absorbed into Roumania, and the southern left under Turkey? The sum of all the desires of the Bulgarians is the reconstitution of their national existence, in which they have been encouraged by the example of Roumania and Berria; and the southern portion of the country is the most advanced both in the number and population of its towns and the wealth and intelligence of its inhabitants, who have also been the chief sufferers in the cause of national independence. If we turn from the particular interests of Bulgaria to the general interests of Europe, all experience ahows that arrangements of this kind should not be made by naives. The foreible union of Belgium and Holiand turned out as ill as the

forcible separation of Moldavia and Walla and it is plain that there can be no real sement of the Greek provinces until they united under a single National Government of the old Eastern Empire, 4,000,000 (200,000 of industrious downstrious downst Bulgarians, managing their own affairs under under the form of Northern ampition.

TRADE DEPRESSION.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—At the annual meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce the President submitted the results of a critical ex-amination of the causes of the present depres-tion of trade. He stated that overproduction, foreign competition, and levels the lighting over undue enterprise in cotton manufacture, for abnormal extensions promoted competition which at last culminated in periodical visitations of depression. As to foreign competition he, said Germany, Austria, Italy, and Holland had lessened their imports of woren goods, while Belgium was so nearly our equal that it had imported both woven goods and yarus into Great Britain for several years. America has also gained yearly upon her exports of cotton goods to this country, having increased from 15.830 pounds in 1870 to 451.878 pounds in 1876. Regarding the labor question, he said when the mill-owners obtained the passage of an act limiting the hours of labor to nine and a half per day they did it without having a proper regard to the advantage thereby obtained by foreign competitors. The fact was incontestible that whatever superiority of manufacture or power of production we might have, it was to a considerable extent thrown away since the English production of nine and one-half hours had to compete with a day's work of eleven or tweive hours abroad with lower wages. He regretted to say he could see little or no immediate hope of a revival of trade.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DERLIN, Feb. 6.—The rumor is revived that

Paris, Feb. 6.-The Duke Decazes will be proposed for a life Senatorship again to-mor-row, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Gen. D'Aurelie de Paladines, but ten or twelve Legitimists, who cannot forgive his recall of Orenoque from Civitta Vechia, will still oppose

their wages.

Intelligence has reached St. Petersburg that Beg Knuli Beg, Emir of Kashgar, has arrived at Tashkend. He admits his inability to oppose the Chinese. The Russian frontier is crowded wit! Kashgarian refugees, who say the Chinese are perpetrating frightful atrocites in Kashgar. All the towns formerly held by Yakoob-Beg have submitted to the Chinese, and the Khanate of Kashgaria has ceased to exist.

have submitted to the Chinese, and the Khanate of Kashraria has ceased to exist.

INDIAN BILLS.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—India Council bills were allotted to-day at ¼d per rupee advance.

OFFICIALLY DENTED.

LONDON, Feb. 7-5 a. m.—The report that James Lowther was to be appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland is officially denied.

CURA.

HAVANA, Feb. 6.—It is officially announced that the insurgent Colonel, Benjamin Ramires, with fifteen officers and 103 men, have surrendered in the neighborhood of Bayamo.

A defalcation of \$30,000 has been discovered in the Santa Catalina Bank.

THE TELEPHONE IN GERMANY.

An officer of the Prussian army has published in the last number of the Mister-Wockenblatt an interesting account of some experiments recently made by him, in order to determine to what extent the telephone can be utilized by the outposts of the army. A portable telegraphic apparatus has already been introduced into the German army for establishing communication between the several fractions of an outpost line; but as, when a delephone is employed, German army for establishing communication between the several fractions of an outpost line; but as, when a delephone is employed, neither Morse's instruments, nor batteries, nor transmitting keys, norgalvanometers, nor, what is perhaps of more importance than all, skilled manipulators are required, the newly-invented instrument will naturally be much more serviceable for outpost work than the ordinary telegraphic arrangements. provided ordinary telegraphic arrangements, provided that no practical difficulties stand in the way of its employment. The results of the experiments made by the Prussian officer appear to show that there is nothing to prevent the telephone

that no practical difficulties stand in the way or its employment. The results of the experiments made by the Prussian officer appear to show that there is hothing to prevent the felephone being used for the purpose referred to. Posts were stationed representing pickets and their sentries, and, although the weather was very cold,—the thermometer standing at 3 deg. below the freezing point, and a strong wind blowing,—conversation was carried on with ease by men 300 and 400 yards apart. The only precaution taken, was to make the men using the telephone pull the hoods of their great costs over their head and cars in order the better to confine the voice of the instrument. The wire used was arranged on a reel, fixed on a man's knapsack in such a manner that, as the man walked forward, the cable unwound itself behind him; and it was found that by this means the wire could be laid at the rate of 100 yards a minute. The telephones used were supplied from the manufactory of Messrs. Shemens & Halske.

The Roman correspondent of the Cologne Gasette gives a sketch of the character of Cardinal Bilio, who, he is of opinion, has a greater chance than any one else of succeeding the oresent Pope. Bilio is described as being proficient in the use of devout language; and as being therefore secure of the votes of many of the older and pious members of the Holy College, Moreover, he has great influence with Fius IX., and is consequently treated with great respect by all the officials of the Vatican. It was not for nothing, the correspondent adds, that he compiled the Syliabus—the compendium of the religious wisdom and inspirations of the Pontiff. He is an enterprising, daring, and energetic man, 58 years of age, and believing finly and implicitly in the Syliabus, has none of the indecision of purpose which characterizes many of his colleagues. He is a man to burn his ships behind him. The idea of holding the conclave abroad originated with him, and he is exerting all his power to remove the difficulties which stand in the way of h which stand in the way of his plan being carried out. It is his desire to wander over the earth as an exiled Pope, inciting the faithful everywhere to rise in support of his cause and that of the Church. Already he is in communication with the Ultramontanes in every country on the subject, and he is a man well fitted to carry out such a project. The matter is the more serious, the writer concludes, because there is nothing in the Holy College to oppose to this well-defined plan and firm resolution but confusion and helpleasness. Every day the present Pope grows worse, and every day consultations are held by the Cardinals assembled in Rome; but no definite line of action has been, or is likely to be, arrived at by them—nothing, whatsoever, in fact, comes of their deliberations.

BLACK HILLS POLITICIANS. BISMARCK, D. T., Feb. 6.—E. O. Brearly. est of a new Territory, left this morning on his return to Deadwood. He says the scheme now is to unite Northern Dakota with the Hills and leave Southern Dakota remain as Dakota. That would be a Territory with an ell, the Hills being the ell. In that event, Bismarck would be nominated the Capital, and the Hills in time would develop into something bigger than a Territory.—a State. The commercial interests of the Hills and Northern Dakota are nearer identical than those of Southern Dakota, and it is also true that the Territorial Government would be far more convenient to the Hills if located at Bismarck than at Yankton.

Special Dispatcs to The Chicago Tribune.
CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 6.—Ex-Senator Wad was reported to-day as still being a very sick man, but the fever has left him. He is still very much prostrated, and the chances are about even for recovery.

FIRE AT M'GREGOR, IA.

**Bectat Disputch to The Chicago PrinMcGangon, Ia., Feb. 6.—George Mil

**Ence was burned yesterday. Loss, 8.

urance, \$400, in the Continental.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

WASHINGTON.

Senator Thurman's Views on the Silver-Remonetization Question.

A Strong Argument in Favor of the White, Round Dollar.

forts Will Be Made to Reach a Vote in the Senate This Week.

Manufacturing Interests Seeking Tariff Bill.

The Committee Will Receive Written Suggestions, but Hear No Arguments.

Oannon's Utah Admission Bill Dies th Death in the Committee-Room.

THE SILVER DEBATE.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 6.—Sensior Allison, who has charge of the Silver bill, says that he will keep the Senate in session until late on Saturday night, in the hope of securing a vote. There is still a doubt, however, whether a vote can be had this week. Allison thinks that the bill is gaining strength by the debate. He says that the bond argument has been entirely exploded, particularly in the speech of Howeyesterday, and in that of Thurman to-day. Allison is of opinion that a Presidential veto could not terday, and in that of Thurman to-day. Allison is of opinion that a Presidential veto could not possibly defeat the bill. He is confident that it would have more than two-thirds majority over a veto in both Houses. The Silver bill which he thinks will become a law is the one substantially reported from the Senate Finance Committee, providing for a silver dollar of 413% grains as an unlimited legal-tender. Allison is confident that the attempt at changing the weight of the dollar cannot succeed.

sensior Allison has intimated, he thoroughly liscussed the bond question. Thurman was ollowed by Kernan, who opposed the bill, and

tollowed by Kernan, who opposed the bill, and then by Senator Christiancy, who advocated it. To-morrow Senator Blaine speaks. As Senator Conkling was observed to have excefully taken notes of Thurman's speech, it is thought be will also speak this week.

BRUCE'S VOTH COMMENDED.

A certified copy of the resolution of the Mississippi Legislature, instructing Senators Bruce and Lamar to vote for the Suber bill, is expected here to-morrow. The resolution also instructs them to vote for the repeal of the Resumption act. Senator Bruce, the colored Senator from that State, has received the notification that the Legislature has thanked him for his vote on the silver question, and declaring that his course reflects the views of Mississippi. The resolution was passed with only four discenting votes on a membership of 121, which, singularly enough, includes only five Republicana. Senator Bruce is greatly pleased that what he terms the aristocracy of Mississippi through their delegated appresentatives should thank him, a colored man, in the name of the State.

Representative Foster, of Ohio, referring to

opportunity he shall, in his speech is define his position more clearly ever been able to do either by his voriginal Bland bill or upon the Mai lution. Foster desires the remons after, but would increase the weight wer dollar to 429 grains. This he us to be the opinion of the great major was supported by the statement of the great major open and the statement of t

deemable at the place of the fixed valuation.

Mr. Christiancy said this was a proposition upon which both sides could unite. Those who believed silver would appreciate would have silver at its real value, and those who believed it would remain at a discount would find in this measure a safeguard against depreciation.

THE PRESIDENT.

GETTING DISCUSTED WITH THE SENATE'S TREATMENT OF HIS NOMINATIONS.

Special Discusted in the Chicago Pribuse.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—The President is represented by some who have talked with him within a day or so as very much dissatisfied with the course of the Senate in regard to confirmations. A large number of nominations are in possession of the Senate, and of late there have been scarcely any indications of an intention to give even the most ordinary attention to them. In many cases a grave necessity exists

President has intimated to friends that he has about made up his mind not to make any more nominations until the Senate gives some indication of a purpose to perform its duty and act upon those already made with at least moderate promptness. At present it is claimed that the public service is suffering from this treatment of the President. Many changes in offices of considerable prominence have been in contemplation for a considerable time,—some of them ever since last summer,—and the candidates and their friends have been kept in a state of uncertainty, and many most unpleasant complications have arisen from the long delay. Friends of the President now say that he is quite disposed to avoid any increase of this kind of trouble by sending in as few names as possible for some lattle time to come.

THE TARIFF BILL.

THE TARIFF BILL.

PARTIES PRIKING AMENDMENTS.

Special Dissect to The Chicago Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—Phil Wadsworth has arrived here to look after the interests of Roman cement, which has been omitted from the Wood Tariff hill. The proposition of Wood is that all articles omitted from the bill are to enter duly free. Wadsworth will be joined to-morrow by representatives of this industry from all parts of the country. The manufacture of this cement has only been undertaken within the last two years, and the managers claim that it cannot be successfully conducted without the present 20 per cent advalorem tax, which is equal to about 40 cents a barrel. It is very evident from the progress made in the Ways and Means Committee that

ITTS PREPARATIONS THICE AND FACTORY: , 70, 72, 74, 76, 80 & 82 Vashing-st. L.T.

BBITT'S

the purest vegetable offs. Unrivated and the Bath. For use in the Nurseau rapie box, containing the containing BBITT'S

Sale by all Dealers.

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to the above date our usual variety of de in heavy and light grades. Bayes are placing their orders. GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-sv. A. BUTTERS & CO. ORTGAGE SALE OF FURNITURE.

DAY TRADE SALE. is, Woolens, Clothing, &c., MORNING, Feb. 7, at 9:30 o closes, and olph-st.
M. A. BUTTERS & CO., Anetioneers.

IE FURS! T AUCTION. TY MORNING, Feb. 6, at 10 o'clock.

AR WEEKLY SALE 54 STATE-ST.

rise apectac es suited to all sights on scientific printiples. Opera and Field Glasses, Telescopes, Microses, Barometers, &c.

Store Wanted!

We have secured a large voice of BLACK SILKS. hich are without any ques-on the BEST BARGAINS ever offered by us, and we can assure the public in of-fering these Silks we will

VOLUME XXXII.

seeed all previous efforts. 100 Pieces Heavy Grea-Grain Silk, soft faish, very sightly, at \$1.00

75 Pieces Black Silks. superb quality, at \$1.15 per yard, remarkably cheap.

60 Pieces Black Silks Isgnificent quality, at \$1.50 peryard, regular \$2.00 quality.

Host elegant quality, \$2.00 per yard. This Silk is well worth \$2.50. In connection with the bove, we invite special at-

Black Silks

50 Pieces

ention to a lot of

115 PIECES COLORED SILKS EXTRA HEAVY GROS GRAIN, at \$1.35 per yard.

We invite inspection of the above goods, being confident these values cannot be found elsewhere. MANDEL BROTHERS, 121 & 123 STATE-ST. Seme goods can be found at our Twen

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE.
CRICAGO & ALTON RAILBOAD COMPANY,
4 West Van Buren-St., CRICAGO, Feb. 6, 1878.
Notice to Contractors. posals will be received at the office of the Chieer of this Company in Chiego until noon on the February inst. for the grading, masonry, treat pite bridges on Sections No. 1 to 64, inclusive the exception of the bridge over the Missou of, on the line of the projected extension of the May's reliwar from Mexico to Marshall, in Missou of the projected extension of the projected extension of the projected extension of the say's reliwar from Mexico to Marshall, in Missour selliwar from Mexico to Marshall, in Missour selling the say of the specifications, form of contract, and propose seen at the office of the Chief Engineer and miractors will be required to give satisfactory a first the completion of the work according to co. and also for the prompt payment of all supplicated and labor employed while prosecuting the same and same and

substanting will be prohibited, and contractors to requested to bid for no more work than can be done intertible personal supervision.

The work will be paid for in cash, and will not be subtracted except at the lowest cash prices.

Process should be inclosed and addressed to the Dief Engineer of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, Chicago, III., and marked Proposals for Work in Issuer. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

T. B. BLACKSTONE, Free lent. COAL. KELLEY, MORLEY & CO.,

COAL AT LOWEST MARKET RATES. AIN OFFICE -- 97 WASHINGTON-ST.

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SPENCER CUTLERY The very best Pocket and Table Knives, Carvers, Ra-

GRATES Plate. Gold and Nickel trimmed, and SLATE HANTELS. PROBASCO & RUMNEY TO STATE RAZORS Made expressly for and sold only by J. W. D. RELLEY, 88 Madison st. Price \$2.50.

Rivery one warranted. PEOPLE'S BUILD'G & LOAN ASSO. OPTICIAN. 90 WASHINGTON-ST.

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HARRISON KELLEY, Sec. MANANE, OPTICIAN, Tribune Buildi

A WINNING MOVE.

turers interested in the bill, but will consider written or printed communications, and whenever practicable members of the Committee disengaged will privately hear those who desire to be heard. This is decided upon, because it is impossible to hear everybody interested. Mr. Wood explains the object of the bill to be to alse the required amount of revenue with THE LEAST BURDEN TO INDUSTRY, and to give all the encouragement possible to bur foreign commerce, because it is universally acknowledged that unless our manufacturers are enabled to sell a portion of their products in foreign markets, it is impossible for industry to revive, American manufacturers having now increased in skill and machinery that we produce more than we consume. Hence there recat features of the bill, which were designed to relieve home industry of needless burdens.

IN THE HOUSE.

TONAGE DELAWRACKS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—There were only two topics in the House of interest—the bill praying to refund tomage taxes, and the contested election case of Wigginton vs. Pacheco from the Fourth California District. The laws permitting the drawback on tonnage taxes which have been illegally collected provides that claims for such drawback must be made within ten days after the illegal tax has been paid. This period is alleged to be short. In consequence merchants are prevented from recerving money which the Government has improparly collected. A bill from the Foreign Affairs Committee proposes to open these old cases Committee proposes to open these old cases as far back as 1862. This bill was strongly sup as far back as 1862. This bull was strongly sup-ported by the Committee. It was recommitted upon discovering the fact that it would open the door to the payment of vast sums. One New York member said that he knew that hun-dreds of thousands of dollars' worth of these claims were hawked about brokers' offices.

The debate on unseating Pacheco, Republish, and seating Wiggington, Democrat, was commenced, and is to end to-morrow at 2 commenced, and is to end to-morrow at 2 o'clock, when undoubtedly the Democratic member will be seated by a strictly partisan vote. The case turns entirely upon questions of evidence, Pacheco claiming that he is entitled to the seat by a majority of one vote. His claim is strengthened by the fact that the Supreme Cout of his State has affirmed his title. The Democrats make the usual claim, that of fraud, but claim for their candidate only four votes.

BADLY BEHIND.

The work of the session is very greatly behind. The first week in February is nearly ended, and not a single appropriation bill has yet passed the House, and only three of the unfunportant ones have been submitted. The important bills which excite the greatest opposition have only been considered in Committee. Members of the Appropriation Committee today say that it is hardly possible to close the session before August.

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE GUANO CLAIM.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
ASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—The Secretary State, in the matter of the guano island at Morant Keys, to the West Indies, has notied the Baltimore Company, which ciaims the sland, and which was dispossessed by the Brit-th, that he has called upon the United States

ish, that he has called upon the United States Consul at Kingston for information. Pending the answer to that request no action will be taken. The Baltimore Company made a great discovery, if they can sustain their claim, as the guano is said to be fourteen feet deep over a space of seven acres.

PRIENDLY TO THE UNION PACIFIC.

The House Committee on Pacific Railroads have appointed the following Sub Committee on the question of compelling the Union Pacific to pro rate with the Kansas Pacific on freights and fares: Threekmorton, Morrison, Lauders, Cole, Caswell, Blair, and Chalmers. The Sub-Committee is said to be in favor of the Union Pacific

will or the effects of Goldite Legislation. Within a few weeks a very marked failing off the revenue of the Government has been titled at the Transury Department. The rate decrease is such as to excite serious appreciation that if it continues special legislation all be needed to make provisions for the current expresses of the Government.

To the Western Associated Press INGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—The House Committee on Elections to-day heard the read-ing of the majority report of the Sub-Commit-tee in favor of Acklen (Dem.) against Darrall Rep.), the sitting memoer in the Louisiana con-lected election case. The minority report will

tested election case. The minority report will be presented at a subsequent meeting.

NOMINATIONS.

The President nominated the followed Postmasters: John H. B. McCain, Crawfordsville, Ind.: John A. Holmes, Sheldon, Ill.; Thomas C. Patterson, North Platte, Neb.

UTAH ADMISSION BILL.

Delegate Cannon's bill for the admission of Utah as a State will be reported on adversely by the House Sub-Committee on Territorics. This determination is based on the fact that the admission of Utah would clothe the Mormon priesthood with State Sovereignty.

CONFIRMED.

The Senste confirmed Julius Stabel, of New York, Consul at Osaka and Hiogo; James Gilchrist, Surveyer of Customs at Wheeling, West Va.; James Lewis, Naval Officer at New Orleans; John Oglesby, Assistant Appraiser of Merchandise at New Orleans.

United States Attorneys—Lewis H. Waters, Western District of Missouri; Philip T. Vansile, Utah Territory.

Postmasters—Elizabeth B. Cuthbertson, New Brighton. Pa.; Frederick B. Brayton, Mount Morris, Ill.; Mrs. Mary H. Letcher, Nicholasville, Kv.; Herman Glaficke, Cheyenne City, W. T.; John W. Rogers, Decatur, Mich.; Frank A. Dourlas, Houghton, Mich.

Indian Agents—Nathan E. Mecker, White River Agency, Charles Willoughby, Neah Bay Agency, Washington Territory; William H. Danielson, Fort Hull Agency, Idaho.

John H. Hammond to be Indian Inspector; Charles R. Coster, Pension Agent at New York.

Abraham G. Smith, one of the proprietors of the Metropolitan Hotel, died suddenly last night.

THE RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—Mr. Davis (III.) washington, D. C., reb. c.—Mr. Davis (III.) said there was an immense meeting of the citizens of Chicago on the 13th of December last to give expression to their opinion on the Silver bill. Upwards of 5,000 persons attended the meeting, and every sentiment uttered favoring the provisions of the bill now pending before the Senate met with an enthusiastic response. By some oversight, the proceedings of that meeting, which were intended for presentation to Congress, were not sent bere until now. He meeting, which were intended for presentation to Congress, were not sent here until now. He then quoted from the preamble and resolutions adopted, which favor the remonetization of silver, and declare that the Government "cannot waive its right to pay its bonds in silver or gold." Laid on the table, the bill now being before the Senate.

Mr. Davis said that the accompanying pro-ceedings were extracts from the speech of Mr. Sherman in the Senate, Jan. 27, 1869, and also from the speeches of Webster and Clay, which the petitioners desired him to have read at the Clerk's petitioners desired him to have read at the Clerk's desk, but, as he understood that such a course would be a violation of the rules, he would not ask for the reading of the extracts.

The Senate bill to remit the the taxes on insolvent anyings hanks was called up by Mr. Davis (III.) and discussed until the cubristion of the morning hour, when consideration of the Silver bill was resumed, and Mr. Thurman spoke in favor thereof. Mr. Ferry presented a petition of wool-growers of Michigan remonstrating against any change in the datt on foreign wool. Referred.

Mr. Brune presented joint resolutions of the Mississuppi Legislature in favor of the passage of a bill remunerating certain ditients of Mississippi.

s demonstrated by mistake, and without the optical of the neopic of Congress, by the empt of the Revised Statutes in 1874. Both talls are suited to perform that function among arga majority of the human race. Silver especially suited for small transactions, may therefore be properly called money of the people in humble circumstances, ollows that the barden of proof rests on those insist that silver should be demonstrated. It revised that to rehabilitate the dollar of 412% as would defund the public creditors. This not be free, for the contract is to pay in either

that the parry performing his contract (entered into by both parties, but with the full knowledge of its terms and effect) can thereby be guilty of fraud or dishonor. Both Houses of Congress have by overswheming majorities decided that no such fraud would be perpetrated by paying the public creditors in silver dollars of 412% grains. If the gold, the public creditor cannot lose. It is said that to coin a silver dollar of 412% grains and make it a full legal tender would defraud individual creditors who have loaned money or sold property to other individuals since silver was demonetized; that is, since June 22, 1874. This is a great mistake. Every creditor of the foregoing description is compelled by law to receive green-backs in payment unless nis contract expressly provides for payment in metallic money, and these exceptional cases are not affected by the bill under consideration. Now no one, I think, doubt that if the colnage of the dollar of 412½ grains be restored, and it be made a full legal-tender, its value will be at least equal to that of the green-back; hence no possibly injury to the individual creditor, such as that above supposed, can occur. If, as has been asserted, the average duration of individual dobts in the United States is about two years (I think it is less), then it is easy to see that the passage of this bill cannot injure any considerable number of creditors, if indeed it should injure any; for it is certain that in the next two years not over \$50,000,000 could be coined, and nearly every such dollar would be absorbed by the payment of out toms duties, and would be used for nothing else.

It is argued that if this bill pass silver will be a less valuable currency drives out the more valuable, and hence several amendments have been offered ta, increase the number of grains in the allowed ollar so as to make it an equivalent, as it is easid, of the gold dollar. This objection to the bill rest supon the said of the grains, if made as full legal-tender, will be of less value than the gold d addition of \$50,000,000 of affver to \$300,000,000 of gold worsh mot drive gold out. But, in truth, we have not half of \$300,000,000 of gold, and when we consider how slow will be the process of coloning silver dollars, we will find we are in no immediate danger of losing our gold. If gold be expelled, it will not be so much by silver currency as by our small notes. Whether the people of the United States would ever give up the use of small notes, he would not venture to predict, but if they would not, they must agree with us that metallic money shall be shorn of one of its functions, —that of a circulating medium.

shall be shorn of one of its functions, -that of a circulating medium.

Another set of reasoners argued that silver would go out of the country should the dollar of 412½ grains be coined: that, as silver was undervained in the dollar of 412½ grains, as compared with its valuation in the States of the Latin Union, it will leave here and flow inta those States; and so it undoubtedly would tend to do were those States to open their minist of an unlimited coinage of 5-franc pieces, but he thought they would not do so. Another objection to the bill was, if iswhould become a law we would be dooded with silver; that Germany would pour her surplus silver on us, and our mines would produce so much that we would have more than we knew what to do with. He had no fears from Germany. It was said she had \$80,00,000 to spare. Suppose it were all poured into the United States. We could absorb it all without Injury. But it would not spare her silver, but if she could, the greater part of it would be much more likely to go to Asia, and to Russia, Austria, and Spain, to say nothing of the Latin States, than to come to the United States, who medervalue silver as compared with the rest of the world.

He did not think we had anything to fear from

dervaine siver as compared with the rest of the world.

He did not think we had anything to fear from an excessive product of our mines. He was considered an inflationist, but he knew-of no valid reason against enlarging our specie basis, and if we are to have and maintain specie-payments it must be enlarged. must be enlarged.

Another objection to the bill was the well-known argument against bimetalism, and the most gloomy pictures had been drawn of the run that would befall our country if we adopt bimetalism. He argued that it was by no means certain that standard value was less variable in the monometallie than it was made in the monometallie t

those seventy-two years. And yes using all time period we had bimetalism. for we gave no perfections metals succussed then as they have done since, and probably ever will do. But no American statesman of that period thought of demonstating either.

And now let as turn to Europe for a moment. What do we hear? The walkings of thousands of the majoryment; the cries of annuish of thousands of other men who but a year ago were rich, but now bankrupts. In A word, the same potes of sorrow that so affect our ears in our, own clisterseed land. But from your cover clisters were with a well as gold, enjoys prosperity hardly exceeded by that of any become cover the land of silver as well as gold, enjoys prosperity hardly exceeded by that of any become cover the pending bill. Had we not carried on bashness during the past sixten years with an unconvertible paper currency, and was may the balance of trade in our fayer now?

Again. It, had been argued that the national way your cover to be any or the pending bill. Had we not prop as a single gold standardite support its credit. The resources of this ceenity are too well known for her credit to be injured. He longed to see our indebtedness held an oannast drain from America to enrich Enrope. A telegram, this morning informed us that \$000, 000 worth of our bonds were on their way home from England. They would be getting due that during the pending bill. Had any not cover to be seen thome they must find purchasers in the linde by seen thome they must find purchasers he full by seen thome they must find purchasers who had be gold on the proper of the pending by the side of the bill-metallic States. In our bonds were not to the seen the proper of the pending by the side of the bill-

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.
LONDOZ, Feb. 6.—Steamships California,
Assyria, Utopia, and Mosel, from New York,
have arrived out.
NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—Arrived, steamships
Montana and Parthia, from Liverpool; Gellert,
from Hambure: Veteria, from Glosses

in the Senate, and he did so for the HAYES AND THE SOUTH. A. C. Buell's Version of That Po-

treemes upon the Senate, and he did so for the surpose of referring to the report of the Silver Commission, which had been quoted from during the debate. He argued that that report was the product of one or more zealous advocates of the remonetization of silver, and protably gave so much weight to facts favorable to remonetization. He quoted from that report, and argued that there were many points to be considered against the remonetization of silver. It had been claimed that there was an insufficient volume of currency in the country which caused the present hard times. He denied that such was the case, and contended that the present distress throughout the country was caused by the extravagance which prevailed after the War, and people at last woke up to the fact that all were in debt and none could pay. During the past few months, however, conditione was being restored, and all things were working well until this ill-omened bill came into the Senate. He thought the present a very hopportune time to attempt to fix the relative value between gold and silver.

In conclusion, he submitted a substitute for the pending bill, and it was ordered printed.

Mr. Ransom submitted the following resolution:

Resourced, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and hereby is directed to report, as zoon as may be, the present condition and state of efficiency of the life-awing service on the coast of North Carolina, and in what respects the same, in his juugment, needs increase or improvement in order to make the same in the freezest benefit. litical Adjustment. The Interior Facts Concerning "the Conference at Wormley's."

that said Committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Ransom, in explanation of the resolutions, said they had been suggested by the melancoly loss of the Huron and Metropolis on the coast of North Carolina. He spoke of the dangers of that coast, but said he appreciated the power of the Federal Government. The advantages of science, and the skill of engineers, and he had faith that this dread curse to our shipping might fall under them. Hatteras stood as an ocean Bhuebeard, leading to the chamber of desth. We paid a half-million of gollars for a ship, and she went down on that coast with her burden or young and gallant life. He proposed that the Government should not relax in its duty until Hatteras light should be one of safety instead of the wrecker's beacon. He alluded to the recent reports in regard to the people of North Carolina not noviding for the sufferers, and said he had made careful inquiry about the matter. The reports were grossly false, and had been denounced by the citizens of Currituck County. He knew people who lived on that sea and wind ridden beach. They were honest, virtuous, and humáne.

The first two resolutions were agreed to, and the third one was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Teiler withdrew his amendment to the Silver

merce.

Mr. Teiler withdrew his amendment to the Silver
bill in regard to issuing certificates for silver
builion, submitted by him pesterday, and said he
would submit it some time hereafter as an inde-

endent proposition.

Mr. Blaine then took the floor to speak upon the

Silver bill, with the understanding that he would proceed with his remarks to-morrew.

The Senate then went into executive session, and when the doors reopened adjourned.

In the House, on motion of Ms. Cox (New York), a resolution was adopted directing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the causes of the wreek of the Metapopils, and whether any legislation is necessary to prevent unseaworthy vessels going to sea.

Mr. Peddie offered a resolution reciting that the trade-dollar is being ref- yed by the Post-Offices of the country, and is only received by merchants at a discount of 8 to 10 per cent, and directs the Secretary of the Treasury to stop the coinage of trade-dollars. He thought the Government should not issue a coin that it would not itself receive.

Mr. Bright—You have nothing to do but to remonetize suiver and it will be all right.

The resolution was referred.

Mr. Stephens offered a resolution authorizing the President to invite an International Monetary Commission to consider and recommend uniform rates in the value and coinage of gold and

the Frestreat to invice an international anoletary Commission to consider and recommend uniform rates in the value and coinage of gold and silver. Referred.

Mr. Muldrow (Miss.) introduced a bill making the Department of Agriculture an Executive Department. Referred.

Mr. Springer, from the Committee on Elections, called up the reports of that Committee on the Pacheco-Wigginton contested election case, from the Fourth District of California, the majority report declaring Wigginton entitled to a seat, and the minority report declaring Pacheco elected.

Speeches were made by Mr. Springer in support of the majority report, and by Mr. Wait in support of the majority report, and by Mr. Wait in support of the minority.

Mr. Leonard said from the evidence it appeared, that the contestant and contestee had received an

necessity of adding apportist to villainy. If Judges were to vote according to their party proclivities, let the House do away with the farce of contested elections.

Mr. Garfield said the question had narrowed down to a very fine point, and he could not, until he studied the question more minutely, say how he would you

guments in the Anderson Trial.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—Persons who have been investigating the origin of the movement against the Returning Board in Louisiana

say that it is a scheme instituted by Samuel J. Tilden, who desires constantly to call public attention to his wounds. It is certain that the

movement is discouraged by the conservative Representatives for Louisiana and other persons

of the South in Congress. The appearance of Littlefield in New Orleans, who was so entirely

under Tilden's influence last winter here, helps to confirm this theory.

THE WEATHER.

OPPICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7-1 a. m.—Indications—For the Upper Lake Region clear weather, followed by increasing cloudiness and rain or snow, warm southerly, veering to colder north-

west winds, falling followed by rising barom-

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.

Time. Bar. The Fra. Wind. Vel. Rn. Weather
6:58 a.m. 20.937 39 64 8.W. 14 0 Clear.
11:18 a.m. 20.937 49 56 8.W. 20 0 Clear.
2:00 p.m. 20.874 49 56 8. 13 0 Glear.
2:00 p.m. 20.874 49 56 8. 13 0 Glear.
9:00 p.m. 20.884 42 74 8. 12 0 Clear.
10:18 p.m. 20.884 42 74 8. 10 0 Clear.

eter. LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Dr. McMillan, of New Orleans, who is here seeking to be appointed Collector, in conversa-tion to-day said that the prosecution of the Re-

Why the Hon. Charles Poster Made His Noted Speech, and What Came of It.

> Democratic Opinion of Mr Tilden and His Electoral Managers.

see or improvement in order to make the present of the see or improvement in order to make the secretary of the Navy be and he poyled from the secretary of the Navy be and he poyled directed to report as soon as may be any in-mation relative to the disaster of the Huron that affect the improvement and security of navigation the coast of Norta Carolina, and in what respects, in the coast of Norta Carolina, and in what respects, in To the Editor of the Washington Post (Dem.). In the Post of yesterday was an interview with the Hon. Charles Foster, in which that gentleman is reported as having referred to me in the following terms: "See Mr. Buell; I explained the whole matbe attained.

Resolved. That the Committee on Commerce be and is hereby authorized to take into consideration the expediency of so improving the inland navigation between the waters of Norfolk Harbor and Currituck.

Albemarls, and Pamlico Sounds, and also Cape Fear River, as to furnish a safer and better channel of navigation between the States than those now existing, and that said Committee. ter in full to him, and he knows more about it

than any other man I can think of." than any other man I can think of."

It is perhaps proper, under these conditions, for me to relate with some minuteness the facts of Mr. Foster's connection with that political adjustment which, by suppressing the tendency of the Democrats in the House to filibuster, assured the peaceable inauguration of Mr. Hayes under forms of law. In order to set forth Mr. Foster's share in this transaction with perfect persisting the property of the prop erspicuity, it is requisite to go briefly over THE ANTECEDENT GROUND

and show how and why it became possible for him and other "next friends" of Mr. Hayes to meet the recognized representatives of the Democratic party of the South in conference meet the recognized representatives of the Democratic party of the South in conference, for the purpose of—not to put too fine a point upon it—arranging terms of mutual surrender in one sense and of mutual conquest in another. The middle of February, 1877, found Congress in uproar and the people in suspense; the whole forming a situation which seemed to need but one spark of courage from Gramerev Park to kindle the land in flames of revolution. Mr. Tilden had retired to his palatial residence, and no mention of him was permitted, except the daily announcement in the official columns of his organ, the Sus, that he was well. Once the stereotype was suspended and the country startled by the statement that Mr. Tilden had purchased a beautiful gray mare for equestrian purposes; but bevond this the President-elect gave no sign of intent to assert his own rights, or to conserve the dignity of the majority that had elected him. The legal interests of the Democratic party had been confided to the hands of David Dudley Field, while the responsibility of its political management was reposed in the keeping of an attenuated young person, known as "Col. Pelton," who derived

young person, known as "Col. Pelton," who derived

AN ABSURD CONSEQUENCE from the accidental fact that he called Mr. Tilden uncle. Mr. Field seemed to labor under the misapprehension that the Electoral count was a Beecher trial on an aggravated scale, and fell between ignorance and arrogance into a double tangle of the adroitness of hisoponents and his ownrepulsive egotism; while it was a question as to the attenuated youth called Col. Pelton, whether his weakness provoked more the contempt of the Republicans or the disgust of the Democrats. Meanwhile, Mr. Abram S. Hewitt, a well-meaning individual, possessed of too many millions to be serviceable in a crisis, and endowed with too little pluck to be valuable to his party, his country, or himselt, at a moment requiring the presence of warm red blood in the arterial system, was perorating and perforating in a mild way be-

of warm red blood in the arterial system, was perorating and perforating in a mild way between the egotism of Field and the inanity of Pelton, in agony very like that of a patient who has essayed the remedies of cathartic and sudorific in the same dose. The consequence was a distracted condition of the Democracy. The managers were agreed in nothing EXCEPT THEIR COWARDICE, and the sole sentiment that found common response from them was, that Hayes had better be a thousand times inaugurated than that offedrop of blood should be shed, to use Hewitt's words; or, to translate his inner conscionsness, better sacrifice the Democratic party, the Constitution, and the rights of the people, than that Government bonds should decline a cent on the market!

With such leadership and undersuch auspices, the Democrats of the South saw neither pros-

with such leadership and undersuch auspices, the Democrats of the South saw neither prospect of success nor hope for respectful consideration in dereat; and with that fine instinct as to number one which the appearance of the Devil in the immediate rear, looking for his traditional booty of the hindmost, never fails to receive into active sentiment, the represents. ditional booty of the hindmost, never fails to arouse into active sentiment, the representatives of the Southern people began to make their peace with Fate. This condition of things was not lost upon Mr. Foster, who is a keen observer of incidents, a strewd manipulator of situations, and a devoted friend of Hayes. He told me he would make a speech calculated to give the cause of Mr. Hayes the beneit of the prevailing Democratic distraction. Accordingly, he went up to the House next day, and made a speech, in the course of which he formulated the well-adylsed catch-phrase, that, with Hayes as President, "the flag should wave over States, not over provinces."

To this utterance there came, in due course of To this utterance there came, in due course of mail,

A RESPONSE FROM MR. HAYES,
the substance of which is set forth by Mr. Foster in the interview printed elsewhere. When Mr. Foster received this letter, he showed it to me, and said: "Now you see the whole philosophy of the situation. The South will be better off with Hayes than with Tilden. This letter puts Hayes squarery in the line of my Louisiana report of two years aro, and enables me to speak of and for him ex cathedra so far as the Southern question is concerned. Here is a gleam of light. Here is a basis for a compromise between the houst Democrats of the South and the wise Republicans of the North, which shall restore local self-government to the States, and at the same time retain the control of the General Government in the hands of those who prevented disunion. In no other way can these two results be jointly accomplishment lies, in my judgment, the only hope for the substantial pacification of the country."

Mr. Foster then asked me to circulate the seeking to be appointed Collector, in conversation to-day said that the prosecution of the Returning Board is distasteful to the majority of the good citizens of New Orleans of both parties, and particularly among business men. He says that the people thought that the excitement and bad blood ought to have ceased when Nicholis was made Governor, and that quiet ought to be restored. The strife that is being showed up now may lead (he thinks) to still further troubles, and that the trials are instigated by Tilden.

The dispatch sent to New Orleans by the visiting statesmen was sent to Gen. Anderson. Its purport was to extend their sympathy to him to urge him not to be brow-beaten. Any further action on the part of these Republicans is postponed to wait the issue of the trial.

NEW ORLEANS, Fed. 6.—At the Anderson trial to-day, H. C. Castellanos argued for the defense. He held that the crime charged had not been established; that the consolidated statement offered in evidence is not a public record, being not certified by the Clerk of the District Court. He said the alleged conversation at the Four Sessions restaurant had been denied by all who were present and had been on the stand.

The arguments were closed to-night by Attorney-General Ogden. Judge Whitaker will write out his charge, which will not be given to the jury before to-morrow afternoon.

Well' is still in jull, although his bond has been reduced to \$10,000.

one for the substantial pacacation of the country."

Mr. Foster then asked me to circulate the text of the letter, according to my discretion, among my Southern acquaintances, for the purpose of allaying their apprehensions as to the consequences of Mr. Hayes' inauguration, and with a view to take advantage of their disgust at the at the HIDEOUS STUPIDITY AND THE MARVELOUS IM-

at the HIDEOUS STUPIDITY AND THE MARVELOUS IMBECILITY of the New York management. Sharing this disgust myself, profoundly impressed with the idea that the perfect disenthrallment of the South had become, under the circumstances, the be-ail and end-ail of the campaign of 1876, and satisfied that there was no hope for the Southern people held out from the direction of Gramercy Park, I adopted Mr. Foster's suggestion, and, with some industry, spread the news of Mr. Hayes' indorsement of the wise and liberal utterances of Mr. Foster among the representatives of the South. As correspondent of the Nicholis Government in Louisiana, I was in close and intimate communication with the Hon. E. A. Burke, the official representative or attorney for that Government before the Committees of Congress. Mr. Burke had trenched upon the limits of human possibility in his efforts to aid Mr. Field and had enjoyed his labor for his pans. He agreed with me in the conclusion that the outlook from Gramercy Park was hopeless; that Mr. Titden's attempt to handle the disputed Presidential succession as if it were a praceeding to wreck an insolvent railroad corporation, was foredoomed to failure, and that the time had come when the South must take the best bond of self-preservation it could wring, at that eleventh hour, from the fast-closing jaws of Fate.

At this point I must digress briefly to rectify an error that has been propagated as to Burke.

of Fate.

At this point I must digress briefly to rectify an error that has been propagated as to Burke. It has been said that Burke was in communication with the Republicans from the first; that, while pretending to assist Mr. Field, he was carefully preserving a basis of surrender to the friends of Hayes. This statement is, to my browledge.

invented by personal enemies of Burke, and circulated by people who. In their antagonism to Hayes, ignore every other feature of the situation. I believe I was one of the first persons to whom Burke confided his views as to the necessity of a compromise, and I know that he did not wholly abandon his hope of Democratic success until Hewitt made that foolish speech in reply to Henry Watterson. After that he said it was no use, the tide was all setting one way, and the only thing the South could do was to save its local Governments from the deluze. This view pervaded the Southern representation in Washington, and formed a soil in which the seed of Hayes' letter to Foster sprouted easily and grew rapidly.

The text of the letter was circulated, and the Southern men held several informal confer-

ences at various places, the net result of which was the conference at Wormbay's between those Southern Democrats and those friends of Hayes whose name Mr. Foster mentions in the interriew printed yesterday. I speak of "the conference at Wormley's," became the phrase has come to have an accepted significance. In point of fact, however, there never was any set "conference of from which any decisive script of "agreement," resulted. The volume of newspaper fails about "that conference at Wormley's," and "that agreement, sealed, and delivered," is

AMAGNIFICENT WOOD OF FIGURE WOVED WOVED TO BE AMAGNIFICENT WOOD OF FIGURE WAS NO WITCH THE WAS NO WITCH THE WAS NO BARGAIN.

THE STANDAY OF THE WOOD OF FIGURE WAS NO BARGAIN.

The Southern men accepted the honor of Charles Foster and Stanley Matthews as a guarantee for the good faith of Hayes, which assurances may be summarized in an expression written by Mr. Hayes himself to one of those friends, to wit: That, if inaugurated President, he would not employ the forces of the United States, physical or moral, to sustain or prop up any State Government which was not sustained or acquiseced in by the mass of the public was family and not complete the force of the United States, physical or moral, to sustain or prop up any State Government which was not sustained or acquised in by the mass of the public and, on the strength of that guarantee, they resisted the policy of filloustering, allowed the count to proceed, accepted the

for him with either sincerity or authority. The letter of Hayes to Foster was the sole link that connected the former personally with the transaction. It was the basis of the understanding. It was the text of political Scripture from which Matthews and Foster preached their glowing sermons of peace and good-will. Undoubtedly they both went wide of its verblage and long of its spirit in their own explications of the letter and their translations of Hayes' views, but they made no promises which Mr. Hayes has not made history of.

It is not necessary to reproduce the text of either the letter or its explanatory memorandum. The conditions of both have been fulfilled, and the public can read them in the events which marked the first three months of the Administration of Mr. Hayes. I say this letter was the sole link, on the authority of Mr. Hayes himself, who declares that, from the day of his defeat at the polls to that of his inauguration, he never wrote a line or a word by mail, by messenger, or by telegraph, in any manner bearing upon the count or calculated to influence action, official or personal, except that letter to Foster; and i bereby challenge the production of any such document by anybody whomsoever, in Mr. Hayes' handwriting or by his sanction.

A. C. B.

FINANCIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 6.—For several days va rious rumors in reference to the failure of J. C. Ferguson & Co., pork-packers, have been affoat, and it has been stated by certain papers amounts of real estate to their wives to defraud reditors. This is false, as no such transfer creditors. This is false, as no such transfers have been made, though the firm has been obliged to suspend, with liabilities aggregating \$500,000, the greater part of which is paper held by various banks of this city. The understanding is that the creditors have made a proposition for a compromise, and have given the firm one week in which to complete arrangements, and it is reported that the firm will be packing hogs again within ten days.

NEW YORK. NEW YORK creditors of John F. Henry, Curran & Co., the suspended drug firm, Mr. Henry stated that out of the stock and other assets he could pay 20 cents on the dollar, but with the secrets of the firm, such as recipes for patent medicines, he could pay 30 cents. His pian of payment was 5 per cent in cash, and the remainder in six, twelve, eighteen, twenty-four, and thirty months.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—Chickering Hall being unable to contain all who wished to hear Col. Ingersoll lecture on Sunday night last, Gilore's Garden has been secured for the Colonel for next Saturday evening. ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 6.-The Senate has

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 6.—The Senate has agreed to the Assembly resolution placing flour, leached ashes, and petroleum on the free list of the canal toll-sheet.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 6.—The annual report of the Auditor of State shows the total receipts from all sources to have been \$1,685,371.—86, and the ordinary expenditures on account of salaries' and running expenses of benevolent institutions, \$375.533.30.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—The decline of American shipping, the prospects of its revival, and the best means of promoting foreign trade, are discussed in a pamphlet by Henry Hall, of the Tribuna, just published. It is understood to foreshadow legislation which the protectionists, in alliance with the shipbuilders, will advocate.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 6.—Henry Schmehl, the pedestrian, completed his 186th mile at 10:30 p.m. He is in splendid condition and confident. Four companies of the Crescent Regiment in full uniform visited him to-day.

"DIVIL A MIRACLE."

Special Dissatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Feb. 6.—A peremptory summons in the Archbishop's own handwriting took Father Heinan and Bruce to Philadelphia vesterday to account for the furore that the Greth miracle had created. Father Heinan has Greth miracle had created. Father Heinan has returned, and it is reported will on Sunday next announce the Archbishop's conclusion to his congregation. It is understood that it is to be a confession that no nuiracle was done, and that he was deined. The priests in his section were almost totally opposed to the farce, and while Heinan was yesterday asserting the genuineness of the cure a neighboring priest told him squarely, "Divia miracle did you perform! You haven't faith enough." The return from the Archbishop signalized Miss Greth's departure for Reading. She left at 6 o'clock this evening, and her presence called to the depot an immense crowd.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Madison, Wis., Feb. 6.—Charles D. Atwood,
Jr., editor of the Wisconsin State Journal, a son
of Gen. David Atwood, owner of the Journal,
died this morning at 2 o'clock. He had sufferdied this morning at 2 o'clock. He had suffered severely, especially for the past month, commencing with a difficulty in the ear. The disease went to his brain, finally ending in pneumonia, which refused to yield to the most skillful medical treatment, and, though every extremity was patiently sought, the suffering patient sank slowly day by day, until the close. A young man of bright promise has been cut down in the, bright promise of early manhood. His death is universally regretted. Mr. Atwood was 28 years old, and leaves a wife and one beautiful boy 4 years old.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.

Detroot, Mich., Feb. 6.—The Michigan Grand Lodge of Knights of Pythias elected to day the following officers for the ensuing year: P. G. C., the Hon. C. D. Little, of Sagnaw City; G. C., the Hon. John A. Sweezey, of Hastings; G. V. C., T. H. Bottomly, of Capac; G. P., J. E. Tyrell, of Jackson; G. M. of E., M. Lenhoff, of Detroit; G. K. at A., J. R. Benaett, of Muskegon; G. I. G., J. P. Wooden, of St. Clair; G. O. G., H. L. Bishop, of Kalsmano; Supreme Representative for two years, the Hon. C. D. Little. The next session is to be held at Jackson, in February, 1879. KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

CANADA. An Excited Mob Visits the Parliament House in

Quebec. The Effigy of the Solicitor-General Burned and Some Windows Broken.

Alarm of the Honorable Law Bakers Appearance of the Military.

A Labor Ements Along the Line of the New Welland Canal.

QUEBEC. Quenec, Feb. 6.—The local Government very unpopular amongst a certain class here potably their railway policy.

Placards on the streets resterday intimated that the effigy of the Hon. Mr. Angers, Solicitor-General, would be burned on the

licitor-General, would be burned on the Esplanads to-night.

Accordingly about 6,000 people of St. Roche assembled about dusk this aftercoon and marched in procession to the Parliament House, with a band of music, several hundred torches, and a large number of blazing tar-barrels on aleighs. They also carried illuminated inscriptions bearing motions in French and English, such as "Down with Angers!" "Down with the Railway Resolutions!" "Down with Inthe Railway Resolutions!" "Down with Insults to Our City!" "Down with Direct Tax-

ationists!" etc.

The band played "Pas de Thibault" all the way, and the crowds rent the air with shouts.

At the Parliament House, their arrival caused a hig scare, and all unnecessary gaslights

were extinguished.

A number of members left their seats and went to view the scene. The Hoa. Mr. Angers remaimed, calm and apparently unmoved, in his seat.

The Government police held the different loors to prevent the crowd entering the build-

An effigy representing Mr. Angers was burned in front of the building, and at 8:45 the crowd proceeded to parade the city.

Shortly after the mob left the Parliament Buildings, 100 men of B Battery, fully armed, made their appearance. They had been under arms since 6 o'clock.

At 10 o'clock the military were still guarding the Parliament Buildings, and a squad of Hussars was parading the streets.

The crowd was believed to be quietly dispersing.

Several windows were broken at the Parlia-

Several windows were broken at the Parliament Buildings.

Judge Watters to-day gave a decision in the case of J. H. Miller, charged with extensive forgeries in Atlanta, Ga. Miller's counsel contended the extradition treaty was not in force, the British law giving effect to it having been repealed. Judge Watters held that the Dominion law of 1868 gave effect to the treaty, and ordered the prisoner committed to jail to await aurrender to the United States authorities. TORONTO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
Toronto, Ont., Feb. 6.—The Executive Com mittee of the Dominion Alliance have adopted a resolution setting forth that, the Supreme Court having decided by their recent judgment that the control of the manufacture and sale of liquors is vested entirely in the Dominion Parlament, therefore they have decided to take steps towards procuring certain amendments to the Temperance act of 1864. The Committee have also decided, on behalf of the temperance have also decided, on behalf of the temperance people of Canada, to present a memorial to the Governor-General and Parliament, praying for the passage of a bill during the forthcoming session, amending said act in accordance with the resolution which they, the Executive Committee of the Alliance, have adopted. The Committee ask temperance people in every constituency throughout the Dominion to urge their representatives to support the proposed amendments. A meeting of the General Council of the Alliance is to be held at Ottawa on the 20th and 21st inst.

OTTAWA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. Ottawa, Feb. 6.—The Governor-Ge

who arrived from Washington this morning, was accompanied by a son of President Hayes. Circulars have been sent to the various city Postmasters throughout the Dominion, notifying them that the English mails must close on Thursday instead of Friday, as heretofore, in order that Halifax may be reached shortly after noon on Saturday.

The Rev. B. G. Higginson, pastor of St. Bartholomew's Church, New Edinburg, whose name is connected with a painful social sca.adal, has sent in his resignation and left the city.

The Dominion Parliament will assemble tomorrow. A large number of members have already arrived, and it is expected that by Friday most of them will be in their seats. On Thursday the House will elect a Speaker, and on Friday the usual formalities connected with the opening of the Parliament will take place.

THOROLD, ONT.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuns.
THOROLD, Ont., Feb. 6.—Members of the Stone-Cutters' Union along the new Welland Canal met to-day for the express purpose of offering the non-Union stone-cutters lately arrived from Buffalo, who were working for less than the Union allows, tempting inducements to quit work, or otherwise stop them by force. They succeeded in compelling all but eight to join the Union. A special police from Clifton were on the spot, and the military called out and held in readiness. Two men were fined \$10 each for carrying revolvers. All is quiet now, but more trouble is expected.

MONCTON, N. B.

Special Dispaich to The Chicago Tribunes MONCTON, N. B., Feb. 6.—John Osborne, a hotel-keeper at Shediac, his wife, son, and daughter, charged by a servant-girl with mur-dering Tim McCarthy, a well-known grocer of this town, in August last, were to-day commit-ted for trial. The servant-girl. Parker, testified ted for trail. The servant-girl, rarker, testined that Mrs. Osborne drugged McCarthy's liquor, and that the husband and son split his head open with an ax, and the whole family then carted the body off in a wagon and dumped it into the Scatoue River. Interest in the affair is increasing throughout the province, and there is intense excitement in Moncton and vicinity.

HALIFAX.

Special Dispute to The Chicago Tribune.

HALIFAX, Feb. 6.—Irregular and corrupt practices having been reported in connection with the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, the local with the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, the local Government appointed a Commission to investigate the matter. The result of the inquiry is that the Medical Superintendent, Assistant Physician, Superior, and Storekeeper have been requested by the Government to hand in their resignations.

Commencing on the 16th inst., the Alian Line of steamships will leave Halifax for Liverpool on Saturdays instead of Sundays.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune
WALFORD, Ont., Feb. 6.—A vein of cor

has been struck here at a depth of 115 feet. Large quantities have been taken out, thoroughly tested, and found to be copper of the purest yield. Great excitement prevails in the vicinity. MONTREAL.

MOSTREAL, Can., Feb. 6.—A warrant has been issued for the arrest of E. H. Goff, ex-Manager of the Cauada Agricultural Insurance Company, lately falled, for malfeasance in office,

INSURANCE IN INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 6.—The Auditor of the State has written an open letter warning policyholders against doing business with foreign life-insurance companies which have not complied with the provisions of the State law, and the Supreme Court holds that such companies cannot transact business in this State. The companies cited are the Ohio Mutual Relief Association of Urbana. O., the Western Mutual Protection and Relief Association of Bellefortaine, O., the Ohio Mutual Benefit Association of Toledo, and the Mutual Benefit Association of Pennsylvania.

BADWAYS REMEDIES.

From the Hon. Thurlow Wee Dr. RADWAY'SR. R. R. REMEDIE

After Using Them for Several Years.

New York, Jan. 1877.—Dans Sir, Hawing for several years used your probabilities, doubtingly, as live, by after experiencing their edicacy with Jan. 1878. It is no loss a pleasure than a duty to than the several years and it is no loss a pleasure than a duty to the probabilities of the providing the advantage we have derived from the International Several Property of the Prop After Using Them for Several Team DE. RADVAY.

R. R. R. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF Cures the Worst Palns in from One to NOT ONE HOUR After reading this advertisement need ary one sufferom pain. RADWAY'S READY RELIES IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN. It was the first, and is The Only Pain Remedy That instantly stops the most excraciating pains, and inflammation, and curse Conrections, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands, or organization PROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES, No matter how violent or engraciating the pain, the RHEUMATIC, Bed-Ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Survey,

RADWAY'S READY RELIE WILL AFFORD INSTANT BASE

Inflammation of the Kidneys,
Inflammation of the Blacker,
Inflammation of the Blacker,
Inflammation of the Bowels,
Congestion of the Lungs,
Sore Throst, Difficult Breathing,
Palnitation of the Heart,
Hysterics, Oroup, Diphtheris,
Catarrh, Influensa,
Headache, Toothache,
Neuralis, Rhaunatium,
Cold Chills, Agne Caills,
Chilblains, and Prost Bites,

The application of the READY RELIEF to the per or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will also are an or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will also are an or parts where the pain or difficulty expenses and or difficulty depends on the pain. So, the will be a part of the pain of

FEVER AND AGUE cured for 50 cents. There is no a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fore to Ague and all other Majarious, Billiona Sorries, Typical Collow, and other Fever (saided by HADWAT'S FILLY) to quick as RADWAT'S READY RELAT. Fifty one per bottle.

Strong and pure Bich Blood-Increase of Ziesh and Weight-Clear Skin and Beautiful Complexion secured DR. RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent has made the most estenishing cures; so quick, to reduce the changes the body undergoes under the influence of this truly wonderful medicane, that

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt. THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER."

In connection with the

creasing.

Not only does the Surasperillian Resolvent eroil di
remedial arents in the cure of Chronic. Scrotlada.

Constitutional and Skin diseases, but it is the only for
itive cure for Kidney and Bladder Complaints,

Urinary and Womb Diseases. Gravel, Dishetes, Droves, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine. Brights Disease. Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, should, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or shread lib white silk, or there is a morbid, dark billious appearance and white bone-dust deposits, and when their is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the small of the back and along the loins. Tumor of Twelve Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent

Dz. Radway—I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and howels. All the doctors said "there was no nelp for it." I tried everything that was recommended, but nothing helped me. I haw your beolvems and thought I would try it: but had no faith in he cause I had suffered for twelve years. I took sax bottles of the lessolvent and one box of isadway's Pills, and two bottless of your Ready Relief; and there is not a first tumor to be seen or feit, and I feel better, smarler, and happler than I have for twelve years. The worst tumo, was in the left side of the bowels, over the groin. I write this o you for the beselt of others. Tou can publish it of you choose.

HANNAH P. RAST?

PRICE, - - \$1 Per Bottle. AN IMPORTANT LETTER.

ANN ARDOR, Mich., April 20, 1875.—Dx. Radway—Rind Sir: I have been taking your Resolvent, Reroslating Pills, and also using the Areaty Relief about 03 year for ovarian tumors on the abdomes, which the most eminent physicians of our Medical College pronounced incurable.

They were like knots on a tree. My weight was 275 pounds when I commenced with your remedies, and now it is two hundred and ten pounds, but they are as all gone yet. I have taken twenty-four bottles of lies solvent, also of licher, and twenty-four bottles of plus 1 got the medicines from G. Gravill. Piess send myour book. "False and True."

MRS. C. KRAPF.

Another Letter from Mrs. C. Krapf.

Dr. Badway-Kind Sir. I take the liberty to a livery you again. My health is greatly improved by the most your neddelines. Three of the tumors are estimated and the fourth is nearly so. Dropy is gone, bealth still improving, and my weight decreasing very fast. have had a great many calls this summer to insults of the wonderful cure your medicine has done for ma, confrom Onlo, one from Canaca, three from Jackson, and quite a number from this place. Yours with respectively and the still the sti

We are well acquainted with Mrs. Krayf. She is estimable lady, and very benevolent. She has been means of selling many bottles of the Resolvent by the druggists of Ann Arbor, to persons efficied with literal tumors. We have heard of some wonderful care effected by it. Yours respectfully.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Aug. 18, 1878.

DR. RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS!

Perfectly tantaless, elegantly coated with sweet purpose. Permits purify, cleamer, and streamer and purification of the cure of all disorders of the same of the state of the same of the

READ FALSE AND TRUE.

The Orator " Hates Such Books-Hates Gods Books." In front of Chickering throng resembling a mass. Ti-ket-speculators got any ask for seats, and from as vas as numerous a stream coming to the hall, ability of gentlemen

ANTI-CHRIST

New York Las

Night

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Sweeping Denunch

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procure anything but.
The antience was an intelligence. Among those presents son S. Shultz. Dr. William Blayatsky, and Heller, the packed in every part, Col. appearance with a huge b theological quotations, in LADIES AND GENTLEM was born of revenge and to and of cowardice on the ment, the American people

ment, the American people generous, too magnanimous infiamous dogmas of eterus plause.] I have no respect fawho believes in it. [Lau you see me in fiell before laughing at me. [Laug respect for the man who present for the man who present for the man who respect for the man who tion of childhood with the plause.] I have no responded thus add to the sorr have no respect, I say, for thus endeavor to put an it on the heart of Humanit and frank with you at doctrine. I despise and d plause.] For a good m mining the religions of o learned men have said th they turned their atten By the same methods HAT RELIGION WILL BE

Why? Because every religible work of man, and ever in, the work of man. If the man, I might admit that if the man, I might always a might be man, and it will be man, and every m roo, the beak of an eagle, for every feature of that is been borrowed from Natu Man produces everything the time of its formati any knowledge superior in which it was written. ways produced barbarous always in harmony with the all the religious of the pa-larbarians.—every one of we have civilized ourselves
CIVILIZED THE RELIGION
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told him to stand aside a
people, and he said, "Ge
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[Laughter.] Every relig we have civilized ourselve CIVILIZED THE RELIGIO

mountain and met the sheep both say that each of they both say that each of Bother with being an usad sak us to believe in mirsele does not need the assist planse.] Truth scouls the derful. It relies upon reast laws of Nature. There as religion. I don't pretend lieve in Hving for the making everybody he tonch the shores of anothe ready and anxious as anybreamentaive employment. We have got in this comben growing for 1,800 yet has grown. Small men have ceased to be lieve in it table. If that religion a sid, I would not be allowe New York. Applanse.] ness and insidelity of the right to speak; and I say it Laughter. I what is the haphow? They say, in turierse was created by whether it was or not, not been for the first been no death in the speak and inside the person to whom I will thank him with all it have i lived, my life has lay that that first sin contents of the person to whom I will thank him with all it have a notion that my resonewhere shout the sam I oughs to have had some the same of the person to the same I may that that first sin contents the same I oughs to have had some to the same I may be a notion that my resonewhere shout the same I oughs to have had some if I had.

Great laughter.] They dod Himself came into the way of eternal salvat wherever that book was ately to cut each other; instantly set about a man told the libble is the Civilization. I say it is and we will never be rid til we are rid of the book. [Applause.] Wh I am not going into intergion, it came about them. Irue that the Bible, whice cent to Hell who does not good of Mercy? You can as few of you read the libon some extracts from

ED INSTANT BARE

ation of the Bowels, stion of the Lines, or Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palnitation of the Heart, up, Diphtheria, inensa.

e, Toothache,

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Chillbiains, and Front Di Children, and Frost Bites.

I the READT RELIEF to the part pain or dimensity exists will amore on a heaf a tumbler of water will in a Cramps, Spains. Soar atomical and all Internal Pains.

A and all Internal Pains.

A waye carry a most of RAD A with them. A few drops in water or pain romedame of water.

List branch or Bittern as a wilmulast. R AND AGUE.

RADWAY'S

rillian Resolvent

welve Years' Growth

MRS. C. KRAPF.

his nearly so. Drossy is mona, bealth day weight decreasing very fast, any calls this summer to inquire of your medicine has done for me, one mu canada, three from Jackson, and mits place. Yours with respect.

MES. C. EAA?

RADWAY'S ATING PILLS!

ANTI-CHRISTIANITY. Col. "Bob" Ingersoll's Lecture in New York Last Sunday Night.

succeing Denunciation and Wholetian Scriptures.

Bible the Foundation of Hell," and "The Doctrine of Hell Infamous Beyond All Power to Express."

Orator "Hates Such Doctrines--- Hates Such Books-Bates Gods Who Write Such Books."

farong resembling a mass-meeting last night. The tespeculators got any price they chose to see for seats, and from as early as 7:30 there was an numerous a stream of persons leaving as coming to the hall, owing to the instillity of gentlemen with ladies to In front of Chickering Hall there was a ty of gentlemen with ladies to The antience was an intelligent and respectable one. Among those present were noticed Jackson 8. Shultz, Dr. William A. Hammond, Mme. ky, and Heller, the magician, and sister. th, when the room had been closely in every part, Col. Ingersoll made his packed in every part, to . Ingersoit made his appearance with a huge bundle of manuscript, which atterward proved to be scriptural and tasological quotations, in his hand. He was resisted with tremendous applause. He said sub-

LADORS AND GENTLEMEN: The idea of Hell Ladres and Genvillands: The idea of Heli was born of revenge and brutality on one side, and of cowardice on the other. In my judg-ment, the American people are too brave, too generous, too magnanimous, to believe in the infamous dogma of eternal damnation. [Appleuse.] I have no respect for any human being the believes in it. [Laughter.] Wait until you see me in Hell before enjoying yourselves harling at me. [Laughter.] I have no respect for the man who preaches it. I have no respect for the man who pollutes the imagina-tics of childhood with the infamous lie. [Ap-plane.] I have no respect for the men who would thus add to the sorrows of the world. I well thus add to the sorrows of the world. I have no respect, I say, for any one who would the endeavor to put an infinite cloud or shadow the heart of Humanity. I want to be free as frank with you at the outset. I hate the extrine. I despise and defy the doctrine. [Appears.] For a good many years the intelligiat and learned of Christendom have been extend the religious of other countries, and of the that have passed away, and intelligent and learned men have said that they were all baseed men have said that they were all baseles and traudulent; and, when they got through, ther turned their attention to our religion. By the same methods and by the same argu-

RELIGION WILL BE OVERTURNED IN OUR Why! Because every religion has been, and is the work of man, and every book has been, and is, the work of man, and every book has been, and is, the work of man. If books existed before an I might admit that there was a sacred volume. [Applause.] Another thing I want to mill your attention to is, that man never had, and never will have, an idea except what he ren from his surroundings. He must get all his these from Nature. You can imagine an animal im the hoof of a bison, the pouch of a kangama the beak of an eagle, and the tail of a lion: revery feature of that impossible creation has the borrowed from Nature. Nothing on this ra comes from any other-sphere whatever. roduces everything. Every religion em-the belief of the people who existed at aw inseed its formation, and in no book is ay inoviced superior to that of the time in which it was written. Barbarous nations always in harmony with their surroundings, and all the religions of the past were produced by harbaras, -every one of them. [Laughter and splanes] We are engaged in producing a religion now. We are doing so to night. That is, we are changing, and the religion of to-lay

a not the religion of 100 years ago. Man has changed it, seence has changed it; and, just to the extent we have civilized ourselves, we have civilized the religion of 100 years ago is so differ int from that of to-day, what will it be 1,000 years from now! If there have been such intends is Orthodoxy during the past twenty-five years, what will there be during the next fitty tere? It will have to be remonetized by that line, for it will not be a leral-tender. [Laughter and applause.] Every religion that is susmed by miracles is dishonest. Every religion and denounced every other as a fraud. [Laughter.] That of itself proves to me that he rall tell the truth [great laughter.]—about the others. [Renewed laughter.] Suppose with should tell Brown that he saw a corpse giout of the grave; that, when he first saw it, was covered with worms, and, as he looked, it became reclothed with living flesh. Suppose hown should tell Smith: "I have seen the same myself. Lawas in a graveyard once, and he same thing happened to me." Suppose buth should say to Brown: "You're a liar": and suppose Brown should say to Smith: "You're aliar." [Laughter.] It would mean that shift and Brown both fold the truth. [Laughter.] and suppose brown should regard Brown as one of his principal witnesses. [Laughter.] But his thought was, "You never saw it, because I never coorsion, and would regard Brown as one of his principal witnesses. [Laughter.] But his thought was, "You never saw it, because I never as wit." So, when a man says he went up the side of Mount Sini and met God, and God told him to stand aside and let Him devour the people, and he said, "God, don't!" [laughter.]; and wene another man says he went up not he side of Mount Sini and met God, and God told him to stand aside and let Him devour the people, and he said, "God, don't!" [laughter.]; and we another man says he went up not he side of Mount Sini and the Charles and Laughter.] We have seen the fire of the fire

(Great laughter.) They say that, to redeem man, deat laughter.) They say that, to redeem man, deat limbelf came into the world, and, to show us the way of eternal salvatron, He gave us a book. It is that the world is the way of eternal salvatron, He gave us a book. It is that the way of eternal salvatron, He gave us a book is the result of the salvatron of Liberty and they instantly set about inventing tortures. But I am told the flible is the foundation of Liberty and divingation. I say it is the foundation of Hell. and we will never be rid of the dogma of Hell unit we will never be rid of the dogma of Hell unit we will never be rid of the dogma of Hell unit we will never be rid of the dogma of Hell unit we will never be rid of the dogma of Hell unit we will never be rid of the dogma of the let unit we are rid of the leda that it is an inspired took. [Applause.] What does the Bible teach is a that the Bible, which says a man ought to be said that the Bible, which says a man ought to be ent to Hell who does not believe in it, describes a seed of Mercy? You can only find by reading, and, a lew of you read the Bible nowadays. I will give four some extracts from it. [Laughter.]

Here the lecturer proceeded to quote which Ged is described as commanding the Hebrews to go forth and they other nations. The Old Testament is, he hand, filled with curses, revenge, hate, sarviten of a most merciful God? Do they not the murder of women, children, and babes; and the gave of this Gorgon of Superstition

mough to turn your bearts to stone? I deny than acce things were written of a merciful God, and arn to Reason, that sudines standard by which will live and die, and, if this brings perdition upo

will live and die, and, if this brings perdition upon me,

I will live and die, and, if this brings perdition upon me,

I will GO TO PERDITION RATHER THAN TO A HEAVEN WITHOUT REASON.

[Applanse.] Does the Bible teach political freedom or tyranny.—to resist oppression or to tear from his throne the tyranny-crowned thief and rouber called a King. It teaches that all kingly robbers of authority were place d in nower by an infinite God, and that when George Washington resisted the power of George III. he resisted God. When the Fathers and that resistance to tyrants was obedience to God, they faisified the Bible. [Great applause.] I deny this wretched doctrine. Whenever the sword of the rebel is arawn to protect the rights of man, I am a rebel. [Applause.] Whenever rebelion is clothed with Liberty. I side with rebellion. The rulers are the people, and the Presidents and, Governors are the servants of the people. [Applause.] All power comes from the people, and not from any aristocracy of the air. [Applause.] Upon Scripture rest the throuse of Europe, and it is this that has been repeated from age to are by brainless Kings and heartless pricetz. [Applause.] Does the dible give women any rights. Is it humane or barbarcal in this respect?

The lecturer here quoted further from the Bible. After reading the injunction to women to keep silence and ask information from their husbands, he said: "Imagine the ignorance of a lady with ONLY THAT ONE SOURCE OF INFORMATION!"

[Great laughter.] Among others of his comments

Source to be being the phother of a basis. There is no second to the control of t

saints in Heaven they have a gratifying appreciation of the glory of God. Can the believing hasband in Heaven look down upon the torments of the unbelieving wife in Hell-von: wife-your loving wife, that held you in her loving arms when you were ill—the mother of your children? The old doctrine taught that, if you were a believer and she was an anbeliever, you would from Heaven look upon her torments in Hell, and that the sight

and she was an unbeliever, you would from Heaven look upon her torments in Hell, and that the sight

WOULD GIVE YOU GERAT JOY!

That doctrine is not preached to-day. They do not preach that the sight would give you joy, but they do preach that it will not diminish your happiness. That is the doctrine of every Orthodox minister in New York, and I repeat that I have no respect for men who preach such doctrines. The sight of the torments of the damned in Hell will increase the costasy of the saints forever. On this principle a man never enjoys a good dinner so much as when a fellow-creature is dying of fausine before his eyes; of he never enjoys the cheerful warmth at his own freside so greatly as when a poor and abandoned wretch is dying on his doorstep. The saints enjoy the ocstasy, and the groans of the formented are music to them. I say bere to-night that you cannot commit a sin against an Infinite Being. I can sin against any brother and my neighbor, because I can injure them. There can be no sin where there is no injury. Neither can a finite man commit an infinite sin.

An old saint believed that Hell was in the interior of the Earth, and that the rotation of the Earth was caused by the souls trying to get away from the fire. The old church as Stratford-on-Avon, Shakepeare's home, is adorned with pictures of their metals. In one place there is a huge brass monster, and devils are driving acores of lost souls into his mouth. Over hot fires hang caidrons with fifty or sixty people in each, and devils are posting the fires. People are hung up on hooks by their tongues, and devils are lashing them. Up in the right-hand corner are some of the saved, with GRINS ON THEIR PACES STRETCHING FROM BAR

They seem to say, "Aha! what did I tell

poking the Bros. People are hung up on hooks by their tongues, and devils are lashing them. Up in the right-habd corner are some of the saved, with GRINS ON THEIR PACES STRETCHING FROM EAR TO EAR.

They seem to say, "Aha! what did I tell you?" Some of the old saints—gentlemen who died in the coor of sanctity, and are now in the harp business—insisted that Heaven and Hell would be plainly in view of each other. Only a few years ago the Rev. J. Furness (an appropriate name) published a little pamphlet called "A Sight in Hell." I remember when I first read that. My little child, 7 years old, was ill and in bed. I thought she would not hear me, and I read some of it aloud. She arose and asked, "Who says that?" I answered, "That's what they preach in some of the churches." I never will enter a church as long as I live, "she said; and she never has. The doctrine of Orthodox Christianity is that the dammed shall suffer torment forever and forever. And, if you were a wanderer, foots-re, weary, with parched tonge, dying for a drop of water, and you met one who divided his noor portion with you, and died as he saw you reeviving.—It he was an uncellever and you a believer, and you field and weak to Heaven, and he called to you from Hell for a draught of water, it would be your duty to laugh at him.

The Rev. Mr. Spurgeon says, went on Col. Ingersoll, that everywhere in Hell will be written the words, "For ever." They will be branded on every wave of flame; they will be forged in every lurid flash of brimstone; everywhere will be those words "For ever." Everyhody will be veiling, and screaming them. Just think of that picture of the mercy and justice of the Eternal Father of us all. If these words are necessary, why are they not written mow everywhere in the world, on every lurid flash of brimstone; everywhere will be those words "For ever." Everyhody will be veiling, and screaming them. Just think of that picture of the mercy and justice of the Eternal Father of us all. If these words are necessary, why are they not writt

CHADWICK.

He Gives His Side of the Story---- The Row Over the Trunk.

He Made a Bad Investment When He Took Miss McKee as a Tenant.

And new comes Lorin Chadwick, whose connection with the McKee case has subjected him to a good deal of unfavorable criticism, and whose little personal difficulty with Sidney Thomas the other morning has been referred to in these columns. Mr. Chadwick wants to be heard, claiming that he has been the unjust victim of a good deal of popular prejudice all through the affair, and that the account of the trunk difficulty was not exactly correct. His story of the affair and his general connection with the McKee case was told to the reporter yesterday, and is about as follous

to the reporter yesterday, and is about as follows:

According to Chadwick, Thomas asked that

THE TRUNK

be kept in the custody of the Court until after the trial, pledging his word that there would be no effort to retain it a longer time, and staling that it was only for the purpose of evidence. State's-Attorney Mills promised Chadwick, as the latter says, that he should have the trunk as soon as the defense closed the argument. He also told him to call at the County Building last Monday morning, but when Chadwick went over he heard that Mr. Mills was sick and at home. Then, says Chadwick, Thomas obtained the trunk from the Sheriff. This, it is claimed, he had no right to do, the Sheriff having no control over the trunk, as it was in charge of the Court, and could be properly obtained only on an order of Court. It is also claimed that when the trunk was on the street the legal and technical rights had vanished, and that Chadwick's right to ble property was as clear as day. According to bit story of the difficulty between himself and Thomas, he (Chadwick, took hold of the trunk to take it out of the wason, when the expressman stepped to his side and pushed it back. Thomas at the same time got up behind Chadwick, dealt him a blow which knocked him down, and then continued to pumpine him while he was down. All of which Mr. Chadwick thinks was cowardly as well as brutal. He linsits, however, that, when he got up, be tanget Thomas a lesson in 'the manily art, 'nothing out the appearance of Ike Hatch, the Deputy Sheriff, saving the aforesaid Thomas from being 'reduced to fiddle-strings and a bone-yard, 'as he expresses it.

Mr. Chadwick denies the truth of the statement to the effect that some of Miss McKee's mattresses are at his house, and says that all the goods were sold to other parties. He did not bid for them at all.

He explains the story about his alleged attempt to get \$100 out of Miss McKee's father on the promise that that sum of money would materially lighten the prosecution, by saying that Thomas inse

we have give to form thorough and pure loss of property phases.) We are taught to love out densities, to property phases.) We are taught to love out densities, to property phases.) We are taught to love out densities, to property have the total phases. It is not to mercial to density the state of the st

its present form. Up to this time life-insurance claims.

Thatil I read Mr. S.'s article, I never heard it intensed that any person could insure himself, and on this point I hope he will explain. Nosax.

GEN. SHERMAN.

GEN. SHERMAN.

Did He Use the Language Ascribed to Himby a Washington Correspondent?

To the Editor of The Tribuns.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 4.—It is reported that the General of the Army, in a recent conversation with a newspaper correspondent, said that "Mr. Banoing was a d—d fool for introducing his Army bill in the House, and that other members of Congress would be d—d fools if they passed it." We find it difficult to suppose that he made use of these expressions, and are confident the newspaper correspondent misunderstood his remarks. A man whose domestic life is so hedged in and surrounded by religious associations is not in the habit of using such language. If inclined to do so, he soon learns of is taught to control his disposition and practice self-restraint, in order that he may not shock or offend the sensibilities of those nearest to him. Any one who knows the General of the Army personally, or who is at all tamiliar with his reputation, understands that for grave courtesy to every one and for ignoring himself in every matter where the interests of others are concerned he stands unrivaled. Equally as well known is his strict and scrupulous adherence to every form of ctiquette, his exquisite gense of propriety under all circumstances, and his wise diplomacy, by which so many frieuds are made for the army who might otherwise be falmicul to it. His well-known prudence and judicious manner of expressing himself, his great personal dignity, are too true to permit his ever saying anything which might shock others, or to do anything which could be considered as derogatory to the profession of which he is the representative. The acute and watchful appreciation which he eyinces in all his conversation and public acts that the army officers under him shall be incited to the highest sense of honor and the most correct conduct by the personal example which he affords them must be well known to and appreciated by all. In all these traits he far exceeds any of his predecessors, and especially that one ordinarily consid sors, and especially that one criminary commerced the "Haro of the City of Mexico."

But, apart from these personal characteristics we have mentioned, another reason why the correspondent must be mistaken may be given. If we are not mistaken, there is a law for the government of the army which prohibits every officer from speaking disrespectfully of the President or Congress. Such offense is nunishable, we believe, by court-martial, but it is presumed the law was intended only to meet the cases of very young and thoughtless officers who might be disposed to indulge in such remarks prior to having gained that knowledge of discipline and sense of propriety which military service usually ceaches. It is well known that the General is one of the most

knowledge of discipline and sense of propriety which military service usually teaches. It is well known that the General is one of the most exact officers in the army in strict adherence, both by example and precept, to army rules. His consistent course in this, as in all other matters pretaining to the profession of which he is the honored head, must commend itself to all who have the welfare of the profession at heart, and should be a source of pride to his personal admirers.

We have no doubt that the correspondent misunderstood the language he used, and that the mistake was caused either through ignorance of the reputation which the General of the army bears, or by want of familiarity with his daily life.

U. S. A.

To the Editor of The Tribuns.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—The dinners given by the
Home Club at 104 Washington street are being argely patronized, and the geniality and good will manifested by the members of the Club are the subject of remark by the boarders who are in regu-

subject of remark by the boarders who are in regular attendance. They seem to be drawn closer and closer in the bonds of sympathy as the days pass by, and really such energy and perseverance as are manifested by the resident Homers ought to bring about the most glorious results. I wonder if everybody understands what this series of lunches is intended to inaugurate? For the benefit of those who do not, I would say that the funds will be appropriated to the founding of a Home for poor but respectable working-girls, where they may realize the comforts and advantages from which they would otherwise be debarred. Donations in provisions or money will be thankfully received. Also your patronage, ladies and gentlemen.

Charra, Secretary Home Club.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES. IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city we have established brach Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays:

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S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009
West Madison-st. dear Western-side News Depot, 1
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GEORGE HENRY. Books, Stationery, etc., 330 Di-

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Office Chicago, Hook Island & Pacific Railroad, Van Buren-St.

LOST—A SLACK NEWFOUNDLAND DOG NAMED "15 Karo." A libraral reward will be paid by returning the same to 230 East. Division-st., corner of Larrabes. THOS. NENNING.

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ane office.

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West Side,
Thouse, 17 Fillmore-st.; \$12 per month, 2-story BRICE
frame, 1000 West Polk st.; \$5 per month, 6 flare
rooms, 453 Western-av. 56 per month, 4rst floor 2
Harvard-st. Inquire at 850 Western-av. TO RENT-\$15 PER MONTH, FINE 2-STORY BRICK house, 1020 West Adams-st. Inquire of W. GRAN BROWN, 1006 West Van Buren-st.

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W ANTED—A COMPETER'S SALESMAN, THORonghly conversant with the wholesale and recome well recommended, spiritude business: must
call pationery and commercial printing business: must
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can have \$300 to \$500 at his days linguish and German,
and have \$300 to \$500 at his days linguish and German,
particulars, V.M. Tribune office.

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for small pay at first. Address, giving functional
with references, age, salary expected, etc., U. 68.

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WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS CHEESEMAKER Address HARLEY & MOKREN, Pecatonica, III WANTED-COMPETENT HANDS, MALE AND female, on pocketbooks. Address C 48, Tribune WANTED-DYER AND FINISHER AT SHEBOT

WANTED—MEN TO SELL CRAYons, chromos, needles, photographs, watches,
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house can offer. Catalogue froe. C. M. LININGTON.
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WANTED—MEN IN EACH STATE FOR THE DEtective service, and to report crime. Pay liberal.
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who is used to the business, and who can command trade. C 86, Tribuno office, WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GEN-eral housework at 540 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GENMAN GIRL TO GO INTO the country for general housework; one that a familiar with farm life preferred, Call at 1572 Indi-WANTED-A GOOD GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN
girl: must be a good cook and good washer; good
references required. Inquire in grocery store No. 306
Milwaukec-av. WANTED-A GOOD STRONG AMERICAN GIR to Jo general housework at 194 Park-av., corne WANTED A GOOD COOK AT 440 WEST WASH WANTED-A GOOD GIBL. ONE WHO CAN WANTED to one who will suit good waters and a good place will be given. 500 West Washington s. WANTED-A GINING-ROOM GIRL NONE III T first-class need apply. 48 south Carpenter-st. W ANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRE TO DO CONveral housework. Swedish pref rred. Call it ca
Chestrut-st. between Cark and Dearwork. North Side.
WANTED—GERMAN OR SWEDE COOK AND
Jamndress, at 220 South Morgan s. Must understand both shoroughly. Call at once with references.

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WANTED—A REFINED LADY AS HOUSEKEEP or for gentleman of mean. Please address I fl.
Tribune office.

Miscellaneous

WANTED—A RESPECT ABLE GERMAN GIRL TO sing Tyrolean songs in a first-class concert hall in Milwauke. Apply to JOHN F. KYAN, Kson 7, 171 LaSelle-st. WANTED-A FEW LADIES TO SELL AN ARTItry. C.A. HASKINS, 115 Kandolph-st., Room 2

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SITUATION WANTED-BY A GENTLEMAN 40

Years old, with 15 years' experience in the prevision and general commission business in Clindinati, desiring to locate in Chicago, wishes a situation with some responsible house in that time; is a thorough accountant and correspondent; can render his services and infinence worth a fair living salary. Address A W.M., Lock-Box 63. Cincinnsti, O.

Miscellaneous.
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Stranger in the country, speaking and writing
French German. English, and Dutch to do anything
which his capacities may fit him for. Address Mr.

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CITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL IN A PRIVATE Of family, who understands thoroughly cooking and laundry work; would do general housework. 314 South Park-av.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT CIRL as co-k and laundress, or housework is small private family. Util at 287% Folton-et., corner Curis.

sate family. Call at 2578 Falton-et., corner Curts.

SITCATION WANTED-BY A TIDY, COMPETENT
Derson to do cooking in first-class tamily, will
work as housemaid or do general work. References of
two years from last employer. 31 Vernon-av.

SITCATION WANTED-BY A NEAT, COMPETENT
SIT is do second or general housework in a must
private family; references can be given. Please call at
363 Twenty-akth-st. SITUATION WANTED-FOR GENERAL HOUSE work, by a Norwegian girl who is capaole and

O do general housework in a private family. Call at 34 Weiss st., up-stairs, third floor.

SiTUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK and accord girl in a first-class private family; good references. Call to-day, from to a. m. to 4 p. m., so the Michigan-av.

SiTUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT Weish woman for general housework or first-class laundry work in private family. Call at basemant door. 428 West Jackson-st., last place.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCE SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCE Call for address for two days 365 South May-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN COOK AND LAUN-dress in gentleman's family by an experienced English woman; has good reference. Call for three day at 142 Tw entich-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL IN A small family. Address 80 North Racker st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GRILL TO DO GEN-cral holisework or assist in boarding-house. Apply at 77 Natic-4t., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GRILL TO DO GEN-cral holisework or assist in boarding-house. Apply at 77 Natic-4t., for two days. STANDING WANTED-BY AN AMERICAN GIRL STRUCKTION WANTED-BY AN AMERICAN GIRL STRUCKTION WANTED-BY AN AMERICAN GIRL STRUCKTION WANTED-TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-WORK, city reference. Apply at 605 Work madison. GITUATION WANTED-BY A TOUNG GIRL TO GO SECOND WORK. Call at 567 South Haisted-st., with reference.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO general housework in a private family; is a good cook. 243 West Randolph-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO general housework in a private family; is a good cook. 243 West Randolph-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD GIRL TO BO SOUCH WOMEN TO SANDING WORK IN A STRUCKTON WANTED BY A FIRST-CLASS SOUCH WOMEN TO SANDING WORK IN A STRUCKTON WANTED BY A RELIABLE GIRL AS SITUATION WANTED-BY A NURWEGIAN GIRL to do general housework in a small family; good city reference given. Please call at 227 West Lake-st. city of cames given. Please call at 2:7 West Lake-st., 10-stal?.

SiTATIONS WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT of girls; one as cook and laundress, the other as second girl; no objection to short distance in the country. References if required. Call at 6:7 Cottage Grove. 4., 10-stalrs.

ond girl; no objection to short distance in the consurrate references it required. Call at 647 Cottage Groveav., up-stairs.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO Second, or cook, wash, and from. 154 Forquer-st., in, rear.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD COOK WASH. or and ironer; city reference. Call at Mo. 20 Hubbard-st.

CITUATION WANTED-BY TWO FASTERN GIRLS. On a private family, one as cook and the other as account girl; met class reference of the state of the second girl; met class reference girls; maker; \$4.50. Address 8, 170 Twenter second-st.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A REFINED GER-maker; \$4.50. Address 8, 170 Twenter second-st.

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CITUATION WANTED-BY A REFINED GER-man girl to take care or child or children and sew. Call at 202 south Fark at.

HORSE WANTED—A FINE-LOOKING SADDLE horse, cark color, very senite, and not over a years old, weighing about 1,000 hounds. Address A 158 Washington-st., Boom 16, stating lowest cash price, etc.

WANTED—A FOUR-PASSENGER COUPE ROOK—way in complete order; state price for cash and where it can be seen. Z 54. Inhune office.

WANTED—GOOD HORSE EXPRESS-WAGON, and harness, which I will pay for in installments of 220 per month; state price and describe right in most be good and nearly new. Address C 62, Pribune office.

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AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theastreet, between State "Barney the Baron." Hooley's Theatre. street, between Clark and of the Strakosch Opera Troupe:

Haverly's Theatre. street, corner of Dearborn. tankin. "The Danites." New Chicago Theatre. street, opposite Sherman House. Enga Den Thompson. "Joshus Whitcomb."

eet, between Washington and SOCIETY MEETINGS. RILWINNING LODGE, NO. 311, A. F. & A.)
Regular communication at Corinthian Hall at 7:30
wealing; work on the Third. Memoers are requeto be present to make arrangements for our any
polable on the 19th inst. Dr. R. THIBODO, W.S.
L. S. CHARLETTE, Secretary.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1878.

Chicago produce markets were quite in-tryesterday, with weakness in hog products, pork closed 30@35c per bri lower, at \$10.37% 40 for March and \$10.50 for April. Lard glo. 40 for march and \$10.00 for April. Lard closed 10c per 100 be lower, at \$7.27\\\ \phi0.73 \text{.30 for farch and \$7.37\\\ \phi0.740 for April. Meats were tendy, at \$3.62\text{.65 for do short ribs. Whisky was tendy, at \$1.03 per gallon. Flour was more cuve. Wheat closed \(\phi0.0\text{.3c}\) tower, at \$1.01\text{.67 March. Corn closed tendy at \$4.02\text{.67 March. Corn closed tendy at \$2.02\text{.67 Ma for February and \$1.02% for March. Corn closed steady, at 36c apot and 41%@41% for May. Oats closed easier, at 23c spot and 26%c for May. Rye was steady, at 50%c. Barley closed %c higher, at 47%c for March. Hogs were dull and 5@10c low-pr, at \$3.70@3.95. Cattle were quiet and unchanged. Sales were at \$2.00@5.65. Sheep were dull with sales at \$5.00@4.50. The imports into all, with sales at \$2.60@4.50. The imi

Greenbacks at the New York Stock Exchange yesterday closed at 98.

The report of a few days since that the Greeks had invaded Thessaly and captured a city called Domocos, a place of considerable importance, turns out to have been a base cation. It is now said that no conflict has occurred between the Hellenic troops and the Turks, but that the whole Kingdom

The House Democratic majority is on the point of committing one of its characteristi outrages upon justice and fairness. It will unseat Packeco, the Republican member from the Fourth California District, whom the Supreme Court of that State decided to have been lawfully elected, and seat Wigginton, the Democratic claim ant, who never was elected. This sort of thing is getting so common as to no longer

The President is understood to have be come thoroughly disgusted with the treatment which his nominations are receiving at the hands of the Sens They are neither confirmed nor rejected, but are allowed to remain buried in the various Committees, greatly to the confusion and demoralization of the Civil so more nominations until those already submitted receive attention.

There is little prospect that the bill for the admission of Utah will get through Con-gress at the present session. It will not, it is said, get out of the Committee on Territories, except in the shape of an adverse re-port, as the Sub-Committee which has had the matter under consideration for some time has concluded that the question, with its polygamic concomitants, is too heavy to grapple with successfully, and that there is a divinity that shapeth Mormon ends which is foreign to the aims and purposes of our present civilization.

the report of his lecture in New York Sun-day evening, printed in our columns this morning, will be unable to repress a feeling of regret that the matchless Illinois orato should so violently array himself against the religious convictions and so roughly jar the sensibilities of thousands of his political ad-mirers in this State. The rhetorical brilliancy of the lecture will be nowhere dis puted; it is the question of good taste and a proper regard for the views and feelings of most concerns Col. INGERSOLL'S

Day before yesterday two residents of Brownsville, "jealous in honor, sudden and quick in quarrel," crossed the Rio Grande to quick in quarrel, "crossed the Rio Grande to Matamoras for the purpose of wiping out a stain upon the character of one of the parties. The wipers were pistols and the distance unnamed. Two rounds were fired, and still the belligerents faced each other unharmed. He with the stain insisted upon a third trial, when the proposer was perended the tragic scene. The Brownsville dispatch, in commenting upon the affair, makes the customary reference to the area of gloom that settled down upon that partic-

orted, and elected as a Republican candi-ate pledged to labor for the enforcement of the motto, "Honesty and Economy," which eaded the ticket on which his name

organization of the Board, Maxua lated his pledge and betrayed supporters by joining Ring, and when, later on, he voted to ing, and by his vote enabled the Ring to carry through the shameless award of the mest contract,—the most profitable contract in the gift of the Board,—when MEYER deided to cast his fortunes with the Ring here was but one thing for the Club to do of which he was a member, and that was to expel him in disgrace. This was done last vening after a thorough review of the nestion, and the Club is the gainer in the

spect of the community by its action. Of all the propositions that have been desed to thwart the will of the people for the restoration of the old of 4124 grains as a full legal-tender, none have been more absurd or objectionable than the substitute offered yesterday by Senator Christiance, of Michigan. It contemplates that silver shall eternally dance attendance upon the fluctuations of the price of gold, and that the Secretary of the Treasury, the Treasurer, and the Director of the shall be created a triumvirate whose duty it the music of the goldites. The Michigan Senator's course on the silver question rapidly losing for him what reputation he ever had as a practical statesman; and this last freak is the heaviest blow of all.

The rejection of the proposal to hold the Conference in Vienna by Russia is sound, and is just what might have been expected. She takes the ground that the tranquillit a small town in one of the minor Sta and the authority that would be given to the deliberations by the presence of the foreign Ministers of other Powers, would insure no only practical but very speedy results in the interests of peace. The position which she assumes is absolutely correct. Perhaps the Czar, when he came to this conclusi our own attempt to compromise in Halfax in view, where, by wining and dining, by ulterior and outside influences, by the cun-ning of the sharp Blue Noses and the socommodating disposition of a weak Amer-ican representative, we found ourselves nulcted in \$5,250,000 for twelve years' fis ing. The proper State in which to hold such a Conference is a neutral, not a hostile one, Switzerland for instance, and no beter city could be found than Geneva, which has become proverbial as a City of Conferences. It would be just as appropriate for England to demand that the Conference be held in

London as for Austria to insist upon Vienna

Upon the same ground, and with the same consistency that Austria demands her Capital

s the place, Russia might demand St. If anything could reconcile the friends silver remonetization to the tedious and un necessary delay of the Senate in reaching final vote on the question, the speech of Mr. Thurman yesterday would have that tend ency. Scarcely an objection has been raised in any quarter to the restoration of the bi-metallic system that is not met and ably answered, scarcely a prediction by the goldites of the evil effects to ensue that is ot shown to be without a basis in reaso or experience. Judge Thurman's speech ought to close the debate. Enough has been said on both sides of the question, and what the people want now i a vote on the passage of the Silver bill. Senator Allison is hopeful of bringing it to a vote before the Senate adjourns for its Sunday recess. It is to be earnestly desired that he will be successful. A favorite argument of the goldites is that the business of produced by the agitation of the silver ques tion. Why agitate further? Nothing car be more certain than that the BLAND bill, as mended by the Senate Finance Committee ziving the Government what profit ther may be in the coinage of silver dollars, will ecome a law, veto or no veto. Let the oldites relieve the country at once by join ing Mr. Allison in his efforts to bring on a

arly vote.

The startling information is conveyed in the cable dispatches this morning that the Russians now occupy Constantinople; that they hold the city, it is supposed, in pursu ance of an agreement with the Porte which Russia made no mention of in communicat ing to the Powers the armistice conditions but which were kept so close a secret that the knowledge of the actual occupation burst upon London yesterday like a thunder-bolt from a clear sky. To say that the anti-Russian journals in London fairly rave at the intelligence is no exaggeration. That the wily GORTSCHAROPP should have accomplished this terrific stroke of strategy. and kept from the world even so much as a suspicion of the fact for ten days, is a blow in the face of England which takes her breath away, and the rest of the world will open its eyes wide with astonishment at the nagnificent audacity with which Russia has goodwinked and defied all Europe. With Russian soldiers manning the water defenses of Constantinople, England's navy would be powerless to move; while suffi cient time has elapsed since the agreement was concluded to enable the strengthening of the Russian communications on land so as to defy any force that could be immediately set in motion in that direction. Russia con mands the situation, and evidently intends to take the consequences. Whether the Czar's troops actually hold the fort in the manner reported by the dispatches, or whether, in pursuance of an understanding with the Porte, the Russians have advanced to important positions practically commanding Constantinople and the Dardanelles, as the milder form of rumor in London states the tuation, it is clear that a critical change has taken place in the aspect of affairs, and that the outlook is dubious in the extreme.

The Boston Advertiser starts off a lead

in this way: We are sure THE TRIBUNE will admit these propositions: (1) That it cannot be honest to pass a law that will make debts already contracted payable in cheaper money than the greenbacks now are; (2) that it cannot be honest to pass a law that is designed to make and that will make greenbacks of less value than they now possess: and (3) that it is not sensible to expect that gold and enver dollars will circulate together and side by side unless they have an equal market value.

Why would it not be "honest "? Ninety Why would it not be "honest"? Ninety-nine per cent of the debts of the people of the United States were contracted in money cheaper than the greenbacks now are. Why is it dishonest to let people pay their debts in money of similar nature to that in which they were contracted? How is it honest to compel them to pay in dearer money? How is it honest, after they have contracted money dear, and forcing them to liquidate their cheap debts in dear money? From the foundation of the Government down to

and the option to liquidate any obligation in the cheaper metal. That was their right and privilege. We regard it almost in the nature of a constitutional right privilege. We regard it almost in the nature of a constitutional right. In the enjoyment of that right consists the financial safety of businessmen. The worst law Congress has passed in fifty years—perhaps the most injurious act it ever passed—was that one striking out of the currency legal-tender silver, and thereby enhancing money and debts, and depriving the debtor of his option of payment. The demonstrates of his option of payment. The demonetiza-tion of silver has had the effect of making gold abnormally and excessively dear. The passage of that bad, wicked law enhanced the money for the payment of debts already contracted by a general average of 30 to 40 contracted by a general average of 30 to 40 per cent. It cannot be dishonest or wrong per cent. It cannot be dishonest or wrong to repeal a law which has brought distress and misery upon the country, and has ruined multitudes of business-men. It is always right and proper to repeal bad ments. After that Shylock act pealed, we shall find out whether and silver dollars will or not eulate together side by side." The Advertiser, even though it is published in Boston, is not wise-enough to know that they will not march along keeping step to the same music. They do in France; why not in America? While gold is, in effect a double legal-tender,—that is, doing double duty,— and silver standing idle, doing nothing, it is not surprising that the purcha the former is greater than that of the latter. But take half the load off gold, and set silver at work, and you will quickly see their respective values approximated, and the how against a 91-cent dollar will be stilled for

WHAT SILVER MIGHT HAVE DONE. There is just one fair way to test the merits of the silver controversy now, in view of the admitted fact that the silver dollar was eliminated from our monetary system without the knowledge and consent of the people; and this is to reason out what the status and influence of legal-tender silver money would have been if the exclusive gold standard had not been adopted.

The substitution of the subsidiary silver coins for the paper fractionals will furnish some clew to the probable operation of silver currency. Just so soon as the bullion value of silver depreciated to the level of the greenback, so that paper and silver could be kept in circulation side by side, there was a universal demand that the ragged and dirty fractionals, with the lesses incident to ounterfeiting and decay, should be retired, and that the bright, shining silver dimes, quarters, and half-dollars should take their lace. There was an immediate compliance with the demand, and now some \$40,000,000 of subsidiary silver coin is in active circula tion with greenbacks, though a legal-tender only to the amount of \$5, and actually de-

Had the silver dollar remained a recognize coin of the nation, and retained the full legal-tender value which it had previous to the demonetization of 1873-'74, it would not have awaited a depreciation of silver to a level of greenbacks, or an appreciation of greenbacks to its own level, in order to make its appearance and play its part in the monetary system of the country. Just so soon as German demonetization had reduced the market value of silver bullion so that the standard of 16 to 1 should have placed the American silver dollar and the American gold dollar at par, the silver product of this country would have been sent to the mints for coinage. If the depreciation of silver bullion had continued so that the gold dollar of 25 8-10 grains should have become more valuable than the silver dollar of 4124 ly communicated a paper upon the various grains, then the silver dollars would have usurped the place of the gold dollars entire-Without any regard as to what was done with the gold, the people would then have paid duties in silver dollars, and the Govern ment would have paid its interest in silver dollars. The new refunding bonds would have been offered for silver dollars, and the proceeds would have been used to call in and pay off matured bonds.

During the process, involving a new use for silver and the domestic disuse of gold it is difficult to conceive that the depreciati of silver and abnormal enhancement of gold values would have continued. Gold would probably have been held down to the silver standard, and greenbacks would have approximated a gold value even more rapidly than has been the case; there would have been an adequate resumption fund to look forward to, and, almost without giving notice, gold, silver, and greenbacks would have begun to circulate side by side in anticipation of resumption, as has been the case for two years in France, though the date of resumption had not been reached. But, even if we can suppose that gold and silver would have part ed company as they have done under silver netization, then silver and greenbacks would have attained a common level, and together would have formed the currency of the people, with sucd a beneficent effect on the business of the country as the addition of, say, \$300,000,000 of real, hard, metal money would naturally have exerted. The hrinkage of values would have been arrested before now, bankruptcies without number would have been averted, general confidence would have been largely restored, and by this time the country would have been or the high road to renewed prosperity.

Now suppose this had been the current of events following the panic of 1873, instead of the reverse which the people have had to endure, and suppose the silver dollar occupied to-day the same position in our currence that it always occupied previous to the de monetization, -who would dare to come for and enforce the payment of debts in the dearer metal of the double standard? Where is the newspaper, or the public men, or the clique of men, who would assume the responsibility of, such a proposition? Would BAYARD, or EATON, or EDMUNDS, or CONKing, or any of the Congressional represent tives of the gold clique, offer a resolut report a bill to deprive the Government or private debtors of their lawful option to pay, in silver instead of gold? Would Jax Gould's New York newspaper, or any other of the newspapers that now defend the claims of the gold clique, dare to advocate openly such a change of the law as would prevent the Government and the people from paying their debts in the cheaper of the two metals, and force them to pay in the dearer? Would the bondholders and money-lenders of the East, banded together and holding up one another, develop sufficient courage to sak for such legislation sufficient courage to sak for such legislation for their own private gain and to the palpa-ble injustice of the taxpayers and the great mass of the people? Under such circum-stances, it would be impossible for the mon-ey-lenders to disguise the fact that they were asking 110 cents in payment of 100 cents;

had the brazen effrontery to ask for the demonetization of silver new, if the standard had been permitted to remain as it was here is certainly no merit in the claim that the people must be perpetually deprived of not one of the signers of the Treat the advantages of the double standard, because the option was taken away without the consent of the people by a few designing men who secured the unwitting assent of large number who did not understand the ffect of the law for which they voted. The act of 1873, which merely dropped coinage of the silver dollar, was not of a nature to arouse suspicion of attract comment. It was an act for the regulation of the mints, always sub ject to repeal, revision, and amen was diverted of its legal-tender function, wa a mere incident in the revision of the statutes, and accepted as a literal transcript of the act of 1878, though it was not so. But neither of the laws was in the nature of s contract. Neither of them was understood by the people, nor by the Congress which framed them, to make a radical and perma ent change in the money standard of nation,—a change that could never honestly be made without fully ascertaining the sentiments and acquiring the assent of the people. Neither of these acts denationalized silver as American money, thus putting i beyond the power of the people to restore he silver dollar short of a constitut mendment. Neither of those laws, in spirit or in letter, deprived Congress of the same right to amend which all other legisla tion carries with it. Neither of them gave the money-lending class any more moral right to insist upon the payment of debts in single and the dearer metal than they rould have to make the same demand to-day

silver had not been demonetized. The people of this county, as the taxpay ers upon whom the responsibility and bur-den of the public debt rest, demand that the debt shall be paid on the basis on which it was contracted, viz.: the option to pay in silver or gold. The Government has always had that option, and always exercised it without dissent or question to pay in the cheaper of the two metals. The Revoluionary war debt, and the debt consequent upon the war of 1812, were paid in silver ollars, because the silver dollars were then the cheaper, and nobody disputed the right ned the morality of such payment. The debt growing out of the Mexican war, and so much of the Rebellion war debt as was paid, were discharged in gold, because gold was then the cheaper of the two metals, and nobody was insane enough to exact payment in silver because silver was then the er. The same option is rightfully demanded to day for the payment of debts, both public and private, and no man would be foolhardy enough to dispute the privilege if silver had not clandestinely been dropped from our money system in order to afford a pretext for the preposterous claim of an exclusive gold payment.

THE DARDANELLES. The history of Turkey's claim to close the Dardanelles against foreign vessels of war is not generally known, as the treaty records bearing on that point are mainly inaccessible As the question will shortly come up in the European Conference as one of the most prominent subjects of discussion, a brief bearing upon it will enable the read a more intelligent opinion upon its merits when it is presented by Russia to the Conference. Sir W. V. HABCOURT, the wellknown English historical writer, has recentmistaken notions that prevail even in England, who is most directly interested, the statements in which furnish the basis of our

From the seventeenth century, at which time Venice and Turkey were frequently at war, to the commencement of the nineteenth century, the right claimed by Turkey of keeping foreign ships of war out of the Dardanelles was tacitly admitted, but there was no formal acknowledgment of it until 1809, when the Treaty of the Dardanelles was negotiated between Turkey and Great Britain, n which the former declared her intention to close the Dardanelles and Bosphorus to ships of war of all nations, both in time of war and peace, and the latter engaged to respect that right, as will be seen by the following article:

lowing article:

Ant. XI. As it has been at all times forbidden to vessels of war to enter the Canal of Constantinople,—that is to say, into the Straits of the Dardanelles and that of the Black Sea,—and as this ancient rule of the Ottoman Empire ought to be in like manner hereafter observed in time of peace in regard to all Powers wnatsoever, the Court of Great Britain undertakes also to conform itself to this principle.

This was the first official declaration of

Turkey's rights in the Dardanelles, and it was made upon Turkey's own motion. The econd came from Russia in 1833, during the Egyptian war, in the Treaty of Unkian Skelessi, which was in reality a defensive alliance, Russia being willing to accept the stipulation of Turkey to enforce the provisions of the treaty of 1809 as a guarantee fensive alliance, however, was not construed by any European Power as giving Russia, in case she were at war with another Power, any more rights in the Dardanelles than she had under the treaty of 1809. In 1841 the five great Powers-England, Russia, France, of 1809, which thus for the first time received general sanction from the combined European Powers. The Treaty of Paris of 1856 again reaffirmed the principle, and added the following article:

The Black Sca is neutralized; its waters and its ports, thrown open to the mercantile marine of every nation, are formally and in perpetuity interdicted to the flag of war either of the Powers possessing its coasts or of any other Power, with the exception of vessels at the mouth of the The last action upon the question was

after the close of the Franco-German war, at which the representatives of the Powers abrogated the above clause and agreed upon

taken in 1871 at the London Conference

abrogated the above clause and agreed upon the following declaration in its place:

The principle of the closing of the Straits of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus, such as it has been established by the separate treaty of 1856, is maintained, with power to his Imperial Majesty the Sultan to open the said straits in time of peace to the fleets of the friendly and allied Powers in the event that the execution of the stipulations of the Treaty of Paris should require it.

If we add to the above compilation the demand of Russia on the Signal for the

demand of Russia on the 31st ult., for the opening of the Dardanelles to vessels of all nations as one of the preliminary bases of peace, the condition to be referred to a Con-Paris, the record is complete to date. While the armed vessels of all other nations have been rigidly excluded from the Dardanelles, and have never entered the straits except in time of war, when they have forced their way in, American war-vessels have entered it and sailed up to Constantinople on three different occasions without protest from the

BRIDGE, with the frigate George Washing in 1800; the second, a frigate of tw guns, in 1810; and the third, the fr Wabash, Capt. Barron, who in 1858 pe up to Constantinople, defending his action upon the ground that the United States was not one of the signers of the Treaty of Paris, pated at the very outset sia's proposition to open danelles, which the Treaty of I "in perpetuity," will be the principal theme on, and the signal for bitt position on the part of the representative of England. If Austria or any one of the Powers should side with her, it may prove the rock upon which the Conference will split, unless Russia should withdraw claim. It is not impossible, however, that her claim will be canceled by all the Powers except England, since the impression has for some time been gaining ground in Europe that the only result of closing the Dardanelles is to make the Med English waters, monopolized by her occupa-tion of Gibraltar and Malta. The idea has also gained ground very rapidly that it is unjust, if not absurd, to shut Russia out from the Mediterranean Sea upon the merely selfish pretext of England that to give Rus sia access to Constantinople and the right of way through the Dardanelles would be to threaten her route to India.

THE NEW CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

The new regulations issued by the Secretary of the Treasury with a view to the prevention of frauds in the New York Custon House, published in our Washington dis patches of yesterday, are narrow in scope and utterly inadequate to the accomplishment of the object intended. They do not touch the Appraiser's office except in a single particular,—that of damage allowance. And on that subject they merely revive an old practice, namely: that of requiring merhas been made to be stenciled with the word "damage," together with a statement of the amount of damage allowed. This requirement is easy of evasion. Of course the examiner who is enough of a rogue to make an allowance of damage where no damage exists will be complacent enough to stencil the word "damage" on ten or fifty packages out of the one hundred or one packages returned as damaged. We repeat in substance, what we said vesterday More stringent regulations will avail nothing unless the officials at the head of the service are in full sympathy with the purpose of the Secretary of the Treasury to bring about a radi cal reform. To illustrate: It is notorious that damage allowances have been made the port of New York upon merchandise perfectly merchantable. In the fourth report of the JAY Commission occurs the following statement of a witness, "one of the most experienced officers": "I have examined some articles of merchandise where an allowance of 40 per cent had been made and I would not give but 5. In anothe case of damage where, on eighty-four bales of wool, there had been allowed from 5 to 40 per cent, it was found on re-examination that but twelve bales had been slightly damaged by salt water." We have been shown a New York broker's "memorandum" count with an importer of an interior city, wherein report was made of application for damage, allowance on 602 packages merchandise passed at the New York Custom-House, and following is the substance of the report: Allowance of damage of from 5 to 20 per cent on 498 packages; allowance refused on 104 packages; " not seen, four packages." Thus it shows that the damage ment comprised the entire invoice; for every package is accounted for since four packages not seen are referred to. The startling cature of this case is still to be exhibite The importer of this merchandise stated frankly that every package was in perfect condition, and was sold as merchantable goods. Is it presumable that examiners capable of committing this species of fraud are to be reformed by more stringent regulations? The disclosures we have quoted from the report of the Jay Commission were made six months ago, but we have not hear of the discharge of any of the guilty exam iners in the New York Appraiser's office

The new regulation in relation to entries requiring them to be lodged with a particular clerk and distributed impartially with regard to time, is also merely the revival of a pracice of twenty years ago. It is a proper regulation, and the fact that it finally passed out of observance shows the extreme laxity of management which has prevailed in the Collector's office. It is intended to prevent, and if enforced will pre vent, discrimination in favor of some importers and against others in the matter of clearing goods. That is all. It scarcely touches the question of flauds, but is intended to do away with the little meannesse of clerks who are in the pay of importers and so disposed to give them advantage over importers who do not pay them. The point made, however, is, that the new entry rule will operate to prevent a particular clerk from habitually passing the entries presented by any one broker or firm. This may annoy the army of six hundred brokers who nfest the halls and corridors of the Custom. House. But their chief reliance is not upon the entry clerks. It is through the hands of examiners in the Appraiser's office that they pass duramy packages and undervalue goods, and to meet this difficulty and correct this evil not a single step seems have been taken in the new regulations. Is there any objection to the adoption of the sample system to which we have repeatedly alluded? We have shown that it would cost nothing, and that it would subject all appraisement to the judgment of a single tri-bunal,—the Washington Bureau,—and so produce uniformity, that grand desideratum. There is not a line in the new regulations bearing nearly or remotely on the appraise ment of dry goods. And yet it is a fact that in the department of dry goods the heaviest frauds occur. Why this omission? It is certainly most important, and can It is certainly most important, and can scarcely be accidental. We respectfully suggest to Secretary SHERMAN to inquire deeply as to whether the subordinates in his office charged with the duty of attending to the details requisite in the preparation of the new regulations labored in his interest and in the interest of a faithful collection of the revenue, or in the interest of the corrupt importers' ring of New York City?

The only cure for such scoundrelism consists in the cutting off of heads; and, if the

of their superiors should be made to answer

for the crimes they so coolly ignore.

The vote in the House of Representatives in favor of the revival of the War tax on in-

tization of silver, that gold may have an ex-aggerated value. The denunciation of the restoration of silver coinage and silver mor as a swindle, devised by distronest men cheat their creditors, was not the wisest wa to reach the reason of an intelligent people While we have no thought that the incom While we have no thought that the tax will be revived, especially for the pur pose of reducing taxes on whisky and tobac co, the vote in the House furnishes an indi cation as to what an indignant and outrage people may do should a small faction successfully defeat the national will. The oponents of the Silver bill are greatly mistake if they dream that the people of the country

The watchword "Perish India!" has neve

found favor except with a small and unincreas-ing section of Englishmen. The British nation has too lively a perception of the lucrative na-ture of its relations with India to ever adopt a motto indicating a relinquishment of its profit ble dependencies in the Orient. Just now th ble dependencies in the Orient. Just now the anxiety seems to be how to retain them. The Empire of India contains, roughly speaking, 250,000,000 of inhabitants, of which 200,000,000 are under the direct government of the British, and 50,000,000 are under the sway or nominally independent native Princes. For the government of its 200,000,000 subjects the British nation maintains an army of 190,000 men, of whom 65,000 are Europeans and 125,000 are natives. For the government of their 50,000,000 subjects the native Princes emoloy armies aggregating 350,000 men,—nearly twice as large a force as the Viceroy can command. A few years ago an anomaly like this would have caused little anxiety; but since the great mutiny the natives have been gradually acquiring European weapons, and have learned to use them. The most powerful of the tributary Princes is the Maharajah Schndlau, whose army has not only assumed formidable proportions, but has become thoroughly equipped with rifles and Armstrong guns. The attention of the British authorities was first called to this fact the guns were handled by native soldiers in a manner worthy of the Royal Artillery. More manner worthy of the Royal Artillery. More than this, the relations between Scindian and the British authorities have been embittered by the refusal of the latter to withdraw the British garrison from the fortress of Gwallor in the Maharajah's dominions. Considering these facts, and also that no great pressure would be required to induce any of the Indian provinces to revolt, does there not seem to be a precarious future for British rule in the East? The London Time may well become alarmed. With Russia advancing slowly yet inevitably from the Khivan deserts across the Hindoo Koosh, and with a vast and turbulent native population growing colder each year as they grow more skilled i modern warfare, the problem of maintaining for the Boyal family of England the new Im

To THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: As soon as you can demonstrate, by some better process than that or quessing, to the satisfaction of intelligent minds, that your proposed 91-cents silver com would be equal to a true doilar of 100 cents, the Journa will stop "adding upon that one string."—Jour-

There are two ways of "demonstrating" i One is to remonetize silver and it will quickly demonstrate itself. The other is the experience of other countries, including our own, when silver was a legal-tender. Can the Journal name any first-class nation where silver and gold are both unlimited legal-tenders for all debts, public and private, in which sliver circulates a 91 per cent? or at any per cent less than 100? In the whole Latin Union, silver circulates at par with gold; in the whole German Empire, it circulates at par with gold; and that, too, on the ratio of 15% to 1, while our ratio is 16 of silver to 1 of gold. All the "demonstration" there's in existence goes to prove that silver and gold will circulate together on equal terms when silver is remonetized and made as full a legalwhen silver was a legal-tender in this country, that it was "a 91-cent coin," or can show that, now equally legal-tenders, silver is "a 91-cent oin," it had better stop fiddling on its one cat gut. It has already made itself the laughing tock of the community by its ridiculous 91-cen aterwauling, and nonsensical iteration of

A Washington dispatch contains this ridicu ous piece of information: Senator Eaton (gold bug) was so worked up by Voorkers' silver speech some days ago, and became so indignant at Voorkers' sentiments, that he has ceased speaking to him personally, and alludes to him in private conversation as "the demagogue statesman." He used this phrase in his speech to-day, and it was understood that he intended to apply it to Yoorkers, who was not in his seat, however.

It might pertinently be inquired, On what meat does this virulent Connerhead feed that

meat does this virulent Copperhead feed that he has grown so important? Dan Voorhers is not our beau-ideal of a statesman by a good deal, but he can grate down that Connecticut nething in short metre. He is undoubtedly something of a demagogue; but that character is much to be preferred to that of the skin-flint "statesman" who seeks to swell the usurers' ollars and the poor men's debts by means o landestine legislation. Anything before

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICASO, Feb. 5.—Will you please explain why the new dollar now in circulation is called the trade-dollar? who it is made by? will it pay duties? and what is its value in good? By answering, you will greatly oblige A SUBSCHIBER.

It was invented and called a trade-dollar by Dr. LINDERMAN, Superintendent of the Mint, and intended for exportation to China to pay for tea. It was made a little heavier than the Mexican dollar, which was the favorite in China, in order to supplant it. It will pay no duties, and is a legal-tender for no amount in this country, and its value in gold varies with the fluctuations of gold caused by the strife of Suropeans to grab the scanty stock of gold held by each from one another.

The poet DEYDEN was a silver man. Some enterprising book-worm, rummaging among the poet's letters to his publisher, has come across the following: "Therefore, I give you notice that I have done the seventh 'Æneid' in the go upon the eighth; when that is done, I expect £50 in good silver, not such as I have had formerly. I am not obliged to take gold, neithe

It is very questionable whether the people of BURCHARD's district desire their Representative to vote and use his influence in Congress to reimpose the odious income war-tax, not for the object of raising revenue, but for the purpose of cheapening the grog of whisky-soaks. It was supposed that it was only such demagogue as CARTER HARRISON, hunting after Communists' votes, that would favor such legislation. A correspondent, writing from Archer, Fla.

A correspondent, writing from Archer, Fla., says that the salutation "So-long, Massa," or "Solorab, Massa," has been in use in Georgia, Florida, and other extreme Southern States from time immemorial, among necroes who still practice the heathenish rites of Africa. It seems to be a remnant of one of the native African dialects, and is worthy of the investigation of philologists.

law which will necessitate larger demijohn and a more general home-consumption o whisky than ever before in the history of Maine mperance agitation.

To the Editor of The Troune.

CRICAGO, Feb. 5.—Will you kindly inform the writer if in case the United States went to war wits England, Germany, or France, the subjects of the particular country in question could remain in the United States, and, if so, on what conditions? and oblige

PASSA.

permitted to remain, they are amenables if they choose to remain, they are amenables the international law governing silens. Some times they are placed under the protection of Ambassador of a neutral State, as the German n Paris were taken in charge by Minist WASHBURNE during the Fran

The Cincifinati Enguirer has no ereat at tion for the Secretary of the Treasury contraction, gold-resumption policy. It over its daily list of failures the follow

Shylock Sherman still demands his bonn losh, and gets it nearest the heart of the si fling business men, his outsiness yeared ay am ng to considerably over a million dollars.

The National Firemen's Journal is the of a newspaper published in New fors, devoted to the interests of the firemen of the United States, and contains correspondence and other information concerning the fire departments of all the cities. Mr. C. N. Bisnor, 159 La Salla street, is the Chicago repres

New York reporters, according to Mr. BEBCHER, are deficient in the very thing in which, above all others. Chicago reporters are acknowledged to be deeply learned, and from which they hourly derive so much spiritual comfort and consolation. He says the New York reporters are profoundly ignorant of theology.

The telephone, having been exhibited to the Queen, will now run the gamut of English to-ciety. It is necessary to be presented at Court in order to become truly and divinely aristomiic in England. Somewhat of the so adheres to KATE FIELD, even althoat the other end of the wire.

The profanity of Gen. SHERMAN, in allest to the Bannino bill for the reduction of the army, was of that mellifluous, every-the word style for which our eminent fellow-cities W. F. Stormy has attained so just a celebrity. But, barring the dashes, his sentiments were

Mr. D. H. LINCOLN, the President of the Chicago Board of Trade in 1877, is not now onected in any way with any other Exchange and that N. K. FAIRBANK, Esq., is the pressident of the Board of Trade of this city.

According to the Detroit Post and Trom JOSEPH COOK "left his class and studies Yale College and was an inmate of a Manchusetts insane asylum." It would appear at the had since been discharged therefrom as a inoffensive but hopeless case.

The foreign dispatches hint that England's behind Austria in the wartike movements of the The foreign unprecent the wartike movements of the behind Austria in the wartike movements of the laster Power. This may be true; but it is quite laster Power. This may find her too far behind possible that Austria may find her too far behi to be of any service when comes the tag of w

The country is buoyed up with the hope that the harmony which exists between Blazza and BUTLER on the silver question may aren a bloody struggle between Maine and Manacin-

It is comparatively safe to call a man "; er" by telegraph. Fortunately CHAYDLES and BURKE are not within pistol-range. Other wase the former would be obliged to ris.

Advices from Cape Town report severe arti-ing on the Transkai. The fact that the key has been carried into Africa, perhaps, explains why they are getting none in Europe. W. E. CHANDLER was not dead, after all.

There is some reason to believe that he was buried alive and that the coffin-iid was not so The WASHINGTON Monument Association has recently adopted a new plan upon which not be creet a monument to the memory of the Father of his Country.

The latest advices concerning Gen. Grass's whereabouts have not been received. Has be set himself up in business as an Egyptan

The howl of the Democrats for the couricion of the Returning Board looks a good deal like biting the hand that fed them.

Look out for a corner on erane. The La

The fate of the Metropolis leads us to o that some men go down to the sea—the bottom of the sea—in ships. Despating wail of Turkey: I had hoped to

In the case of the agitated foreign nations, it appears to be all "blow" and no blows.

The only cure for the distemper in Greece is In the revised map of Europe Turkey will ook about as big as a reed-bird on toast.

It was not so much an armistice that the Furkish Porte wanted as a disarmistice. Oleomargarine contains no hairs. It is the only style of bald-headed butter.

Mr. Polk, the Doorkeeper, appears to be a biger" man than the House.

Greece is in a slippery condition—down at the el, as it were.

PERSONAL

Gail Hamilton says: "Because I love, I ebuke and chasten." Come, now, Gail, none of Doorkeeper Polk asks for an inves

le is so anxious about it that he is even wi make it himself. A young lady in Wisconsin refused an offer of marriage on the ground that her father was not able to support a larger family. Thirty years ago Percy R. Pyne entered

Moses Taylor's counting-room in New York, and is now the representative of that great arm. An Eastern paper speaks of Lydia Thompson's economy in dressing. She is not at all economical in this direction. The fact is, she

The sunburned boy at Baltimore pected of being Chartle Ross is being bles in order that Mr. Ross may the more readi hat he is some other youngster.

A High-Church vicer advertises in an English paper for a curate, to whom he will pay \$12.50 a week. By way of inducement it is added that the curate can find eligible lodgings for \$15.75

Among the small but notable works of the day is a publication of some stray poems by fill Kenelm Digoy, edited by Mr. Heary A. Bright Some of them are very quaintilize, that, for instance, in which the shepherdess is described. There is a passage, for instance, which rans that Happy shepherdess, whose clothes are but a will waistcoat.

And on her fanc a poor but cleanly petticant.

Prof. Hall has christened his twin discoveries Mars' satellites, "Deimus" and "Phebas" Homer mentions the names in the lifteenth book of the Iliad, where Mars is preparing to descend to the earth. Bryant renders the lines thus: "He spake and summoned Fear (Deimus) and Flight (Phebu) to yoke his steeds and put his glocious armort on." Senator Howe, of Wisconsin, Cha

the Library Committee, made an amusing big the other day. Some objections being raise the purchase of Carpenter's painting of the Sig of the Proclamation of Emancipation, on the that it was not a valuable work of art, Mr. I that it was not a valuable work of art, Mr. Hr. rose to its defense. He said that it was historic correct, having been painted in the very p where the act was performed, and it had all merits of Da Vinci's painting of the "Last s per," which never had any merit except its at racy of details. The inference that the first artist was present at the parting feast of Christ His Disciples may be classed among the most a cessful Hibernicisms of the day. CRIMINAL

Paving-Teller in City Bank \$100,600

His "Use" of the Continuous Sing Friday. achable Quality

ion and Econor Habits. ligation into the Char, the Officers of the

State Pris count of a Pot-I

in Pittsburg Y

nde's Trial---Only Obtained Yes TURNE

Naw York, Feb. 6.—T America is a State institut. fered at 72 without put on of its affairs ha by the State Banking Dep ent Lamb to order an was begun Saturday last.

dals got to work when
the President, was
confession of a defals
M. Turney, a paying-teller the bank's employ over two most from its organization Mr. Dowd he had used more bank's money. Turney is a with a wife and family in steady church-goer, lived me habits, was generally respectives. He said his troub the time of the Bite had speculated heavil

every venture. Since tendeavoring to conceal his money, and to make good net with only ill fortun to give information as to The Cashier says there was books, but the Bank-Exami hooks, but the Bank-Exami. There is much comment researclessness which permits defication over a period of detection. A prominent Be was the duty of a every night the condition of That was his business. It the officials and Directors airs of the concern, and the business of the concern, and the books were altered or not dent Dowd the names of it he had dealt, and negotiat repayment by these firms meanwhile was shadowed his business as usual. meanwhile was shadowe his business as usual, arrested and confined at where he was not allowed to kname the same that the hank is impaired to the a counting the defactation at ital is \$1,000,000. The watest at first announcement when the facts became known.

NEW JERSEY ST. Special Dispatch to The TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 6. nation here over the disch investigate the charges of of prisoners in the State I the Keeper, and Dr. Phill

This evening the Rev. are Chaplain of the pare months; left on the interest chaplain for sevens Mott was Keeper; knew punishment, because f w aw a man suspended the ceiling of a cell not tell whether his feet not; merely cast my eyes suspended; had to before me, or before me, or trouble, the gag a common and severe puni dozen men in the centre of with the gag in their mouth

dozen men in the centre of with the gag in their mouth was never used bef time; some of the prisututions were broken dup with their work, and thed; saw a sear on a man's to be the effect of alcohol; in his cell, and was said to eniy one man pulied up by found there was a i reat Gen. Mott; I left there Mott treated me with india Regarding a canviet nam is said to have been treated alcohol, the Sheriff of Hud While in jail he would became conveniently afflict took him to Trenton, wproposed to pull him owhen he crawled out He was taken to to work. He is the man stated alcohol was poured treatment, and I would myth him, although I There are but a State Prison. This to kill me. His age is ab German Jew, and was ca tenses. He was sentence half. The workings of the scellence. It is a model

A FOUL N stal, shooting affray o this morning in a Sixth kept by William Wright, James C. Young, a house lives in the Eleventh The facts appear to be "wake" in the vicinity "wake" in the vicinity of and, after 11 o'clock, at his friends for a walk. I aylvania to Sixth atree take a glass of be return, and for this the place named, and sat bies to drink their beve entered a difficulty aross some person known to jumped up and said that thing was owing. Wrist was one of the place of the pl some person known to jumped up and said that thing was owing. Wrig tention to Young, and ha thing bringing on anoth drew his revolver and Young's abdomen. The Dr. Coffey, but the ball was taken home in a Bill " arrested and lo-committed this afternoon Joung's inturies. He for

Special Dispatch to 7 GALESBURG, Ill., Feb. I interest has transpire ty. The entire time he y. The entire ti amining jururs. As a re-selected, and eight are case. The special venir terday has been exhaus evening directed that fif the county farthest from the be summoned. It the day of the life day of any int between Rande chi Scott, who car

d State, as the German in charge by Minister

New York, devoted emen of the United pondence and other N. Bismor, 159 La Salle

ters, according to Mr.
ent in the very thing in
ars, Chicago reporters are
deeply learned, and from
rive so much spiritual comthe says the New York

veral inquiries, we state that scoln, the President of the Trade in 1877, is not now con-

a the warlike movements of the his may be true; but it is quite

y safe to call a man "an ph. Fortunately CHANDLES of within pistol-range. Other would be obliged to run.

cape Town report severe fight-skal. The fact that the war into Africa, perhaps, explains ting none in Europe.

ason to believe that he was that the cuffin-iid was not se

row Monument Association has a new plan upon which not to int to the memory of the Father

ve not been received. Has he in business as an Egyptian

ne Democrats for the conviction ag Board looks a good deal like that fed them.

a corner on crape. The London on melancholy news that the t is dead. Metropolis leads us to observe to down to the sea—the bottom

of Turkey: I had hoped to hers, but here come the Greeks. the agitated foreign nations, it "blow" and no blows.

for the distemper in Greece is take a little Cretan isle. map of Europe Turkey will as a reed-bird on toast.

much an armistice that the anted as a disarmistice. contains no hairs. It is the i-headed butter.

Doorkeeper, appears to be an the House.

Uppery condition—down at the

ERSONAL

n says: "Because I love, I

in Wisconsin refused an offer a ground that her father was not arger family.

ago Percy R. Pyne entered inting-room in New York, and is ative of that great firm.

per speaks of Lydia Thompates direction. The fact is, she every night.

In the speak of Lydia thompates of Lydia tho

er youngster.
h vicar advertises in an En-curate, to whom he will pay y way of inducement it is added and eligible lodgings for \$15.75

all but notable works of the all but notable works of be of some stray poems by Sir sted by Mr. Henry A. Bright. a very quaintilke, that, for in-the shepherdess is described. for instance, which rans thus: whose clothes are but a white

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oned Fear (Deimus) and Flight
is steeds and put his glorious

of Wisconsin, Chairman of thee, made an amusing blunder me objections being raised to penter's painting of the Signing a of Emancipation, on the score leable work of art, Mr. Howe He said that it was historically an painted in the very place performed, and it had all the a painting of the "Last Sapand any merit except its accuto inference that the Italian the parting feast of Christ and a classed among the most sees of the day.

CRIMINAL NEWS. A Paving-Teller in a New York City Bank Steals \$100,600.

"Tise" of the Bank's Money continuous Since "Black Friday."

chable Quality of His Religion and Economy of His Habits.

tion late the Charges of Cruelty Against the Officers of the New Jersey State Prison.

count of a Pot-House Murder in Pittsburg Yesterday.

ade's Trial---Only One More Jurer Obtained Yesterday.

TURNEY.

TORNEY.

New York, Feb. 6.—The Bank of North imerica is a State institution, chartered in 1851. It went into the national system in 1864, but, 1869, was reorganized as a State bank. The fet that its stock had for some time been offered at 72 without purchasers, and that no comination of its affairs had ever been made by the State Banking Department, led Superingulated Lamb to order an investigation, which where Saurday last. Hardly had the offiundent Lamb to order an investigation, which was begun Sacurday last. Hardly had the officials got to work when William Dowd, the President, was astounded by a confession of a defalcation. Augustus J. Turney, a paying-teller, who had been in he bank's employ over twenty-five years, -almost from its organization, -voluntarily told ifr. Dowdhe had used more than \$100,000 of the bank's money. Turney is a man of about 40, with a wife and family in Harlem. He was a steady church-goer, lived modestly, had no bad habits, was generally respected, and thoroughly trated. He said his troubles began in 1869, at traited. He said his troubles began in 1809, at the time of the Black-Fri lay panic. He had speculated heavily in gold, losing every renture. Since then he had been enterroring to conceal his use of the bank's neet, and to make good his losses, but had not with only fil fortune in speculations. He reinformation as to how this was done. but the Bank-Examiners contradict this. beth at the Bank-Examiners contradict this.

The is much comment regarding the evident releases which permitted a teller to extend releasion over a period of nine years without rection. A prominent Bank-President said it

not tell whether his feet touched the floor or not; merely cast my eyes in; I have seen them is the cells at other times by the walls, but not expended; had to keep my eyes straight here me, or I would get in tunble, the gag in the mouth is assumen and severe punishment; saw half a tarn men in the centre of the hall at one time with the gag in their mouths; that punishment we never used before Gen. Mott's me; some of the prisoners whose containions were broken down could not keep a with their work, and they were then punished; aw a scar on a man's thigh which was said to the effect of alcohol; he was lying naked his cell, and was said to be deranged; saw any one man pulled up by a pulley in his cell; hand there was a great deal of austerity in Gen. Mott; I left there out of self-respect; Mut treated me with indignity."

Regarding a convict named Freelander, who is mid to have been treated to a shower-bath of alcohol; he sheriff of Hudson County testified:

While in jail he would not do any work. He became conveniently afflicted wish paralysis. I took him to Trenton, when two or three men proposed to pull him out on his knees. He was taken to the prison and put to work. He is the man that the newspapers stated alcohol was pourred upon. This is a mild treatment, and I would not have been so mild with him, although I am a humane man. There are but a few saints in the State Prison. This man had threatened to kill me. His age is about 45 or 46. He is a German lew, and was convicted of false pre-lenes. He was sentenced to one year and a half. The workings of the prison are now par uzellence. It is a model institution."

A FOUL MURDER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Privature, Pa., Feb. 6.—A serious, perhaps that, shooting affray occurred about 1 o'clock this morning in a Sixth street waiter-girl saloon byt by William Wright, alias "Chicago Bill." James C. Young, a house and sign painter, who have in the Eleventh Ward, was the victim. The facts appear to be that Young was at a "wake" in the vicinity of his home last night, and, after 11 o'clock, started out with two of his friends for a walk. They came from Pennyliania to Sixth street, and concluded to take a glass of beer all around and ream, and for this purpose went into the place named, and sat down at one of the takes to drink their beverage. Soon after they entered a difficulty arose between Wright and sate person known to Young, and the latter lamped up and said that he would settle if anything was owing. Wright then turned his attention to Young, and hard words followed, one thing bringing on another, until finally Wright they his revolver and fired, the bail entering Young's abdomen. The wound was probed by Dr. Coffey, but the bail was not found. Young was taken home in a carriage, and "Chicago lim" arrested and locked up. Wright was committed this afternoon to await the result of Joung's injuries. He fought desperately against street, shooting Officer Tann in the leg, and saahing most of the furniture in the saloon. A FOUL MURDER.

the place named, and sat down at one of the takes to drink their beverage. Soon after they curred a difficulty arose between Wright and take berson known to Young, and the latter happed up and said that he would settle if anything was owing. Wright then turned his attailion to foung, and that he would settle if anything was owing. Wright then turned his attailion to foung, and that he would settle if anything was owing. Wright then turned his attailion to foung, and that he would settle if anything was owing. Wright then turned his attailion to foung. Young by Coffey, but the bail was not found. Young was taken home in a carriage, and "Chicago was taken home in a carriage, and "Chicago was taken home in a carriage, and "Chicago was injuries. He fought desperately against was along most of the furniture in the saloon.

RANDE.

Special Dispotek to The Chicago Tribune.

Gallegaugh, Ill., Feb. 6.—Absolutely nothing of interest has transpired in the Rande trial to tay. The entire time has been occupied in eximing fururs. As a result, one more has been interested and eight are now aworn to try the see. The special verifies of 100 ordered on years large was the meeting of the court farthest from the scene of the murish he summoned. The only incident of the day of any interest was the meeting between Rande and his father, while we have the same of the day of any interest was the meeting between Rande and his father, while solve the state of the court of the day of any interest was the meeting between Rande and his father, while solve the state of the court of the work, and the world is a good piece to live in distribution, that roads are never years in the world. She makes on it was a deligning and the world is a good piece to live and the world is a good piece to live was a distribution of the world is a good piece to live and the world is a distribution of the world is a good piece to live in distribution of the day of any interest was the meeting of the proposed of the proposed of the court of the proposed of the co

unmoved, and commenced some desultory conversation with those around him. To-morrow's jurors, coming, as they will, away from the immediate vicinity of the excitement, will probably be less objectionable to the defense, and the jury will be made up by to-morrow noon. The crowd in attendance is as large as ever, and listens with unabated interest to the duil routine of the examination.

MEMPHIS. MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS. Tenn. Feb. 6.—The case of Jaller Dawson, who accidentally killed Correllus Griffin yestefday, white shooting at a colored man, has been brought before the Grand Jury. It is said that Dawson was under the influence of liquor at the time.

of liquor at the time.

About 1 o'clock this morning Officer Reste-About 1 o'clock this morning Officer Restemeyer, while on duty near the Mississippi & Tennessee Railroad Depot, heard a shot fired in a shanty near by, and the screams of a woman. Running towards the house, the officer met Bob King, a notorious negro, running out, and ordered him to halt. King instantly fired, striking the officer in the jaw and inflicting a fatal wound. This morning it was ascertained that King had shot and fatally wounded Laura Bernshill (colored), and was fleeing when halted. So far he has escaped arrest.

WANTS TO GET OUT. Special Dispaics to The Calcago Pribuns.

MILWAUEER, Feb. 6.—Arguments have been heard in the United States Court in the case of George M. Wheeler, the defaulting La Crosse banker, released from Waupun on a writ of habeas corpus. Wheeler was sentenced for five years at hard labor, and served one. The claim made is, that for the crime committed he could only be fined, and that imprisonment is illegal. Judge Dyer has reserved his opinion to confer with Judge Drummond.

APTLY NAMED. Special Dispaich to The Chicago Tribune.
GALENA, Ill., Feb. 6.—A fine pair of horses, lumber-wagon, silver watch and chain, and a quantity of clothing, were stolen from the premises of Chris and Lawrence Smearbaugh, of Hazel Green, Wis., yesterday forenoon, by a tramp named Hoof, halling from St. Louis, who had been in the employ of the owners since September last. The thief has not been captured.

AMUSEMENTS. Since first Gounod's poetical setting of the Paust legend was presented on the Chicago stage years ago, with Frederici as Greichen, and the ponderous, phiegmatic Hermanns as Mephisto and the very prince of devils, how many Marguerites have sung their passion to the spinning-wheel and found it in the dairy! It is an imposing array, that includes Nilsson, Lucca, Parepa, Kellogg, Hersee, Durand, Boschetti, Richings, Hermanns, Canissa, and other artists, and now comes another worthy to take equal rank with the best, —Marie Roze. THE OPERA. Worthy by virtue of her beauty, grace, tenderness, and sympathy, her poetic delicacy of sentiment, and invariable refinement, and sweetness of manpowers. Her personation last evening was wit-nessed by a large audience, which greeted her with

Know all men by these presents, that in future the theatre heretofore known as the Adelphi will be designated as liaverly's Theatre. This is the desire of Haverly, one of those modest souls who hate to see their names in print.

be designated as liaverly's Theatre. This is the desire of Haverly, one of those modest souls who hate to see their names in print.

Robson and Grane have had great success in Milwaukee this week with "Our Bachelors," the houses being full to the brim at each of the four performances. The twins will be in Chicago today on their way to Toronto, Can.

The opers season appears to bring luck with it. All the theatrest this week are being well patronized. The matinees yesterday at the New Chicago and the Adelbid were unusually well attended, and the evening performances showed an increase all round.

Den Thompson has succeeded this week in nearly filing the New Chicago Theatre every night,—something which has not been done by any star or combination of stars for two seasons past. His Josh Wastcomb is beginning to be rightly appreciated as a fine bit of portraiture.

Emmett, the conductor of the late. Academy of Music. Is looking out for a new site. Some say it is at the corner of Rendolph and State streets, wall others claim it is further out west. In the meantime, the proprietor of the Folly Theatre has tendered the sufferers by the recent fire a benefit at an early date, the time to be agreed upon between the bemefactor and the beneficiaries. "The Folly" is the new name for the oid Globe.

The widow of the late Boh De Bar is said to be living on \$15 a week. Harry up with another benefit.

"Sidonie" will be produced at the Fifth Avenue on Monday, Feb. 11, with Miss Katharine Rogers and Mr. George Clarke in the leading roles, and with a stage-attire of great elegance.

John Brougham is on the high road to recovery, and, it is said, will be sufficiently strong to appear.

and with a stage-attire of great elegance.

John Brougham is on the high road to recovery, and, it is said, will be sufficiently strong to appear in "Money" at Wallack's in a short time. His benefit has evidently done substantial good.

Joaquin Miller is engaged on a new play, which is said to be a sort of compound of "The Baroness of New York" and "The Ship of the Desort. For a realistic effect he proposes to introduce—cannibals.

THE RAILROADS.

Grand Council of the Managers on the East-Bound Freight Business.

It Looks as if They Will Be Unable to Agree Because of Existing Contracts.

Fast-Line Stock Express---Illinois Central Earnings.

THE MANAGERS IN COUNCIL. Never before were there so many prominent railway officials gathered together within the walls of the Grand Pacific Hote? as yesterday. From all parts of the country the Managers, Superintendents, and General Freight Agents had come to take part in the proceedings of the meeting, which is to decide whether the present unsettled state of affairs in regard to East-bound freight rates is to affairs in regard to East-bound freight rates is to continue any longer, or whether the roads mean to act hereafter in unity and harmony. If the troubles in regard to the East-bound business are not settled at this meeting, then of course the new arrangement between the trunk lines made in New York about a week ago is just are not settled at this meeting, then of course the new arrangement between the trunk lines made in New York about a week ago is just so much waste paper, and the New York pool may also be considered at an end. While some of the railroad managers seem to be considered at the meeting will not adjourn until "Peace and Harmony" have been re-established, there are others, and these seem to be the majority, who think that the meeting will be unable to surmount the obstacles in the way of an amicable and satisfactory arrangement. From the proceedings of yesterday it appears that the principal difficulty is caused by the contracts, and especially those on Minnesota flour, entered into by some of the "oads during the last six months. These contracts are much below the regular tariff rates and must be carried out. Other roads that have no such contracts will not submit to the re-establishment of the tariff rates as long as these contracts are in existence. It was proposed at vesterday's meeting to pool the contracts, and divide them equally among the various roads. This is thought to be the only way in which an amicable arrangement can be made and requiar rates re-established again, for it would at once place all the roads on an equal footing as regards new rates. But as usual the roads controlled by Vanderbilt—the Lake shore & Michigan Southern, Wabash, and Canada Southern—opposed the scheme at every step. These roads and the Michigan Central have most of the contracts now out, but the latter is reported to be heartily in favor of the division-of-contracts scheme. The fact that Vanderbilt's roads are still the ones which are laying obstacles in the way of the only settlement believed to be practicable arrangement. It is, and always has been, Mr. Vanderbilt's evident intention to throw as much business as he can, especially East-bound, on to his four-track elephant, the New York Central, and this he expects to do by throwing sand in the eyes of the other lines, and occasionally, when it becomes along the summary of the

on the first against the first Manager. Finn. & Juve Moreistic. Grozes in Western, Hongar Tubler, Gastella Petital, Amen. William States of the Committee of

RECEIVER JEWETT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

New Yons, Feb. 6 --Nothing of importance occurred in the Jewett case to-day. Justice Morgan decided that he must go on with the examination, and, after exceptions by the defense. two witnesses—expert accountants—were called in reference to the sworn statements of Mr. Jewett. Before going far, writs of habeas corous and certiorari were served, commanding Jewett's appearance in the Supreme

Among the many innovations which Mr. Skinner, the new Superintendent of the Canada Southern Bailroad, has made since his appointment is a "fast-freight" and "live-stock" express, both of which are fixed upon schedule at very fast time. The "fast freight," West-bound, is caleulated to take freight direct from New York through East Juffalo and Black Rock, and deliver it in Detroit in fifteen hours from its arrival at these points. The stock express is only allowed fourteen and a half bours to run from Amherstburg to East Buffalo Stock-Yards.

The statement made a few days ago that the net earnings of the Illinois Central Railroad this year were slightly smaller than those of the year previous was incorrect. The gross earnings have slightly decreased, but the net earnings have increased.

RODNEY M. WHIPPLE.

His Version of That Little Affair Down at New York. . He Himself Got the Worst of the Trade

--- Some Reminiscences.

The suit commenced in New York a few days ago by the Prouty Hardware Manufacturing Company of that city against Isaac M. Daggett and Rodney M. Whipple, two well-known residents of this city, full details of which from the side of the city, full details of which from the side of the plaintiff appeared in yesterday's TRIBUNE, created no little amount of small talk in real-estate circles, and many interesting reminiscences of sharp real-estate transactions were evolved from the dust of long ago. Last evening a TRIBUNE reporter called upon Mr. Whipple at his residence on Michigan avenue, and, after introducing himself, was conducted by the genial Rodney into a cosy little library. ibrary. "MR. WRIPPLE,"

said the scribe, "The Thisums has printed the plaintiff's side of the New York suit, and would like to hear from you, on the ground that there are two sides to a question."

"Certainly. It's simply an attempt of Prouty to levy blackmail upon Mr. Daggest and myself."

"Suppose you give me a connected account of the transaction as you view it, and thus save me the scrouls of asking questions."

the trouble of asking questions."

'All right. Last March I went to New York to ment and the same agent a went to New York to endeavor to trade off some real estate belonging to Mr. Daggett for anything that I thought there was money in,—for anything which I could convert into money to good advantage. Porteous B. Roberts, of New York, and some twenty years ago lessee of the Sherman House in this city, called on orts, of New York, and some twenty years ago lessee of the Sherman House in this city, called on me at my hotel. I incidentally mentioned my errand to him. He said he knew of something that might suit, and, if there was anything in it, he would be astisfied with a small commission. To his proposal I agreed, and he took me to the establishment of the Prouty Manufacturing Company, called for Mr. A. H. Goss. who, by the way died lishment of the Prouty Manufacturing Company, called for Mr. A. H. Goss, who, by the way, died yesterday (Tuesday) of pneumonis, and in an informal way introduced me. The next day I called on Goss, and proposed to make a trade. We talked the thing over for some time, and then he introduced me to John S. Prouty. Several interviews took place, and finally, on June 12, the trade was consummated, whereby we obtained the stock of hardware and good-will of the business in exchange for the Verdurett farm, 600 acres in Mercer County, 1, 600 acres in Gallstin County, this State, and 400 acres in Linn County. Kan. The trade was a lumping trade, so much real estate for the stock of goods. Before the trade was closed, I insisted that Goss, to whom the whole matter was intrusted by Prouty, should go and examine the property, or have some one do it for him. I gave him \$100 to pay his expenses, and told him I would pay any additional cost that might accrue. Goss aid so; he spent several days on the Verdurett farm, examined the ground, counted the stock, and in fact made a full survey of the premises and contents. On his return he expressed himself fully satisfied with his visit. Before the final papers were passed an inventory of the hardware was made, which aggregated, according to the values piaced on the goods by Prouty, some \$70,000; and when the contract for the trade was made, the following clause [and here Mr. Whipple read from a copy of the instrument] was inserted at the request of Mr. Prouty's counsel."

It is fully understood and agreed upon that the values ishment of the Prouty Manufacturing Company, called for Mr. A. H. Goss, who, by the way, died

WHAT WAS THE NEXT STEP IN THE APPAIR!

about Sato, and a substantial damage, he went to washington on a new scheme, having purchased a patent for utilizing netroleum as fuel by a process of superheating steam and vaporizing petroleum, mixing it with the superheated steam. This patent, which has caused him some trouble in the way of a suit brought against him by a New York man about half a year ago, he worked at its Washington for some time, and finally sold it

did.

"For about two years past Mr. Whipple has been engaged in ousiness on Washington street with Mr. Daggett, speculating in real estate. Among his recent adventures in this line was the purchase of the Culver mansion on West Washington street, and some property at the corner of Franklin and Monroe streets."

and some property at the corner of Franklin and Monroe streets."

IN BANKRUPTOT.

In November of 1875 he went into involuntary bankruptcy, and Gen. I. N. Stiles was appointed Assignee. His liabilities, secured, unsecured, and contingent, amountedfite some \$900,000. Over \$300,000 of debts were proved up. The tangiole property resilzed just about enough to pay the costs of court. There remain a large number of equities in real estate, but these are of very uncertain value, and no one, not even the Assignee, knows when a dividend will be reached.

Those who are well acquainted with Mr. Whippie are unwilling to believe him capable of engaging in any disreputable blackmail operation, while at the same time they seem ready to believe that he would easily sacride a good deal in order to win a stake. In short, his reputation is that of a not very scrupulous, keen-witted speculator.

STATE AFFAIRS.

WISCONSIN. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
MADISON, Wis., Feb. 6.—In the Senate this morning Jack Turner resigned as Chief Clerk and Charles E. Bross was elected unanimously to fill the place.
A resolution was presented for an amendmen

to the Constitution amending Sec. 3, Art. 10, relating to common schools.

Bills were introduced for a revision of the judicial districts of the State; by Senator Parel. relating to the publication and sale of the final report of the Geological Survey; by Senator Williams, to remedy the evils consequent upon the destruction of public records by fire; also to the destruction of public records by fire; also to regulate the inspection of grain and establish the grade thereof; by Senator Anderson to appropriate to Charles Chipman \$60 for money paid on overflowed school lands; by Senator Balley, relating to corporations; also to enable corporations and associations to increase their capital stock.

In the Assembly, an amendment to the Senter resolution was concurred in which fixes the

capital stock.

In the Assembly, an amendment to the Senate resolution was concurred in which fixes the date for receiving new business at Tuesday, Feb. 12.

Resolutions asking the repeal of the Resumption act were made the special order for next Wednesday.

Bills were introduced relating to executions and proceedings supplementary thereto; relating to building sidewalks and the protection of the same; relating to building a ferry across the Mississippi River at the Village of Trempeleau; relating to the exemption of the lands of the Winnebago and Lake Superior & Portage Railroad Companies; relating to the conveyance of lands to the Sturgeon Bay Ship Company; relating to the building of a pier in Green Bay; relating to the preservation of game; relating to the wages of employes of railroad companies; relating to distress for rents; relating to public schools of Watertown; relating to the collection of wages.

MINNESOTA. ary Committee ruled to-day that its instructions from the House were to hear both sides of the Page impeachment case, and accordingly voted o allow Page to call thirty-five witnesses, be-

ginning to-morrow.

The Senate struck out from the Grasshopper Relief bill the clause holding counties liable to the State for advances made for seed-wheat. The Text-Book bill was discussed at length in the Senate. The probability of the Merrill contract being sustained, increases the votes in the House on

RECRUITS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BISMARCK, D. T., Feb. 6.—A special train with 250 recruits arrived this morning. To-day the command was fitted out and immediately commenced the march to Buford and Tongue River. Twenty-eight wagons and two ambulances constitute the train. The whole number is 300. One hundred and fifty are for Gen. Miles' regiment and fifty for the Sixth Infantry at Fort Buford. Gen. Miles requested the reinforcement to proceed via the Stanley trail across the country, but Gen. Terry ordered otherwise. Col. E. Rice, of trowel-bayonet fame, is in command. The other officers are Lieut. Humbert, of Fort Lincoln: Lieut. Pearson, of the Second Cavairy; Lieut. Meyer, of the Eleventh Infantry; and Dr. R. C. Bergen, Surgeon. The entire march of 400 miles will be effected as rapidly as the weather will admit. The troops are well provided with buffalo coats, arms, and ammunition, but a Dekota "blizzard." if one happens to come up, is a fearful thing to encounter.

KILLED IN A DUEL.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 6.—A Brownsville,
Tex., dispatch says that the Hon. Nester Maxair was killed in a duel with M. De La Pena at
Matamoras yesterday. Maxan was seconded by
William Kelly and Pena by Dr. Combe. Two villiam Keily and rens by Dr. Combe. Two rounds were fired without effect, when Pena announced himself satisfied, but, Maxan demanding another round, was shot through the body, and died almost instantly. All the parties are residents of Brownsville. The cause of the emity is unknown. Deceased was a prominent lawyer. His untimely death casts a gloom over the entire community. BOUNCED.

Commissioner Meyer Expelled from the Fourteenth Ward Republican Club.

One of His Henchmen Also Ejected, and Thrust into the Street by a Woman.

A Lively Demonstration Up on Milwaukee Avenue

The Republican Club of the Fourteenth Ward held its regular monthly meeting last evening at Lachner's Hall, Milwaukee avenue. The attendance was large. Commissioner Meyer, who lives in the ward having anticipated that he would be expelled from the organization, found it convenient to stay away, but he sent many of his Democratic blowers and strikers. Their presence was useless, however, for, compassing the situation, a new roll was made of the members of the Club, and all others were excluded from participating in the proceedings. All of the representative Republicans were present and the respectable element of the party was largely in the ascendancy, the occasion and the recent outrageous conduct of Meyer having served to stir up the indignation of those who lifted him from his obscurity and placed him where he is. His friends were few, and excepting Jim Malone, Nick Eckhardt, and Michael Guernhardt, all in the County Agent's office, it is safe to say that he did not have a single admirer. Some were inclined to be cautious in the matter, and to move slow, but all were united in condemning him, differing only as to the manner of doing it. August Wondel was in the chair.

Under the head of unfinished business the resolution introduced at the last meeting consuring Meyer for joining the County Agent's office, remarked that there was no unfinished business, for when the last meeting adjourned all the business went out of the door also, whic's was greeted with hisses. The Republican Club of the Fourteenth Ward

when the last meeting auguerned all the business went out of the door also,—which a was greeted with hisses.

A member wanted to take the, buil by the horns.

Mr. Hertz was not exactly in accord with the resolution, yet he was sorry that Meyer was not present. He did not care so much about his conduct in electing county offic era. but he wanted to hear him explain why he hs I voted to give O'Donneil the meat contract a few days ago without competition, and to pay him | sweral cents more per pound than others would see giad to furnish the article for. Mever had seen elected as a "reformer," and he wanted to know what he meant.

Mr. Wendel said he | and supported Meyer, but was now ashamed of L. He had once thought him housest, but since b shad been in the Board he had always voted on the si seof money, and, for one, he wanted to wash his | sands of him. He closed by moving tant he be

EXPELLE B FROM THE CLUB.

A Democrat in the rear of the hail arose in a boisterous manne; in the defense of Meyer, but was howled down.

Jin Malone, of the County Agent's office, again came to the defense of Meyer, and was comparatively sober. He maintained that there was nothing before the sause, and wanted the meeting to adjourn.

Mr. Hertz w gated to go slow. He was down on

Jim Malone, of the County Agent's office, again came to the defer see of Meyer, and was comparatively solver. H a maintained that there was nothing before the source, and wanted the meeting to adjourn.

Mr. Hertz stated to go slow. He was down on Meyer, but w sated to give him a chance to repent. He had voted wrong Monday, out the chances were that he was 'sn the eve of repenting, and that he would exp ain and change his vote at the next meeting of the Board.

Mr. Wer sled insisted that Meyer had deceived his friends fr sm the first, was a trailor to his party, and a disgrace, to the ward. He had voted and voted until eve xy oody was satisfied that he had joined the 'F ing ' for good, and it was time for the Repub' scans to repudiate him.

A D smocrat, the same fellow who had before attemp ed to break up the meeting, again endeavored to be neard, but in vain, and he oarely escaped being ejected from the hall for his impunence. He sair, he had paid his initiation fee, etc., and if not allowed a hearing he wanted the money refunded.

Ald. Baumgarten said if Democrats were to run tae meeting he would have nothing to do with it, and moved that, unless the nousy friend of Meyer of that persuasion keep quiet, he be thrown from the hall, which prevailed by a unanimous vote. The Democrat subsided.

Mr. Stanley, the gentleman who had nominated Meyer in the Republicans count to have independence enough to but their foot on him, and the movement should start in his own ward. He did not care now he might voto in the future if the Republicans would be tweels their hands of him. If he had voted as he did ignorantly, he was not fit for the office he held and a DISORACE TO THE CITT.

The Democrats with whom he was affiliating had no use for him after they got his vote, and henceforth he would be an outcast. He had nominated him, but he nove asked God to forrive him for the sin. He had syoken of him in the campaign as an honest man, but he took it all back now, and wherever he went he would applogrize for what he had said! It,

The probability of the Merrill contract being sustained, increases the votes in the House on the question of printing. A majority report vindicating the Merrill contract is regarded as a test, and show the supporters of the contract to be in a considerable majority.

PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 6.—In the Senste the following was unanimously adopted:

Resolved (the House of Representatives concurring), That our Senators in Congress be instructed and our Representatives be requested to vote for the passage of the act entitled "An act to provide for equality in rates of freight unon certan property carried wholly or in part by railroads in commerce with foreign nations, or among the several States and Territories, and to prevent violent and injurious fluctuations and mnjust discriminations in such commerce, and for other purposes."

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 6.—The Senste ordered to be engrossed a bill to pay 4 per cent interest of the public debt. The bill will be passed tomorrow, and retains the coupon feature.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—A bill has been introduced in the Legislature to abolish all tolls on the canals.

SUIT TO RECOVER.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—Thomas Kelso commenced suit in the Supreme Court against Receiver Best, of the National Trust Company, to compel him to return twenty-one first mortgage bonds of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Company, with \$20,000 income bonds of the same Company on account of a 15 per cent assessment, \$3,000, and stock of the same for half the accrued interest, \$3,217. The plaintiff says he agreed to give \$3,000 cash and \$20,000 bonds of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad for the bonds in question, and that he paid cash, but did not get his bonds, though he is ready to perform his part of the agreement. The Court appointed a referee. SUIT TO RECOVER.

The Court appointed a referee.

SILVER,

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 6.—The Chamber of Commerce held a special meeting to-day to consider the question of the proposed remonetization of the silver dollar. The subject was discussed at considerable length, and a preamble and resolutions adopted and ordered telegraphed to the Congressional delegation. The preamble recites the beneficial effect upon California of adhering to a coin basis during the fluctuations of the currency, and that the recuperative energies of the country and the act of Congress fixing resumption for Jan. 1, 1879, are rapidly

Fits proceeding from Shocks to the Nervous and Strains, Francisco, System, Rustares and Strains, Francisco, Weak Muscles and Kernisoo, Weak Muscles and Nervous and Feeble Muscular Action, Great Nervous and Pain in any Part of the Body.

Weak and Pain in any Part of the Body.

Back, caused by Chronic Inflammation of the Kidneys.

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

Be careful to obtain Collinar Vehicle Paster, a combination of the currency, and that the recuperative and Vehicle Paster, a combination of the currency, and that the recuperative and Vehicle Paster, a combination of the currency.

By the proceeding from Shocks to the Nervous and Evaluations, Weak and Pain in any Part of the Body.

Weak and Pain in any Part of the Body.

Weak and Pain in any Part of the Body.

Weak and Pain in any Part of the Body.

Weak and Pain in any Part of the Body.

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and national faith, and at the design and national faith, and at the proposed repeal of the Resumbion act as ill-advised, and in the highest degree disastrons to the agricultural, manofacturine, and commercial interests of the whole country, a step backward in our prosperity at home and financial credit abroad.

Resolved, That this Chamber is opposed to an Resolved, That this Chamber is opposed to an Resolved, That this Chamber is opposed to any tender quality of silver coin, or to the use of silver other than as subsidiary coin.

CASUALTIES.

STEAMBOAT DISASTER. NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 6.—By the sinking of the Lessie Taylor on Sunday on the Atchsfalava five deck-hands were drowned. The cargo consisted of 150 hogsheads of sugars, 200 cales of cotton, and 2,800 sacks of cotton seed. The boat and carro were valued at \$40,000. The loss is total.

REPORTED EXPLOSION. REPORTED EXPLOSION.
Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.
SIOUX CITY, Ia., Feb. 6.—A report was received here to-day that a boiler exploded in a steam saw-mill belonging to Mr. Mattison, on the Nebraska side, twenty unles above here, and that Mattison and his son were instantly killed, and five others seriously injured. The report was brought in by a farmer, but not generally credited.

A FATAL BLAST. Special Dissich to The Chicago Tribuna.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Feb. 6.—John Coleman, employed in the Emmet Plaster Mills, near this city, was killed by a premature blast

INDIGNATION.

The People of Two Hostile Cities Find a Common Enemy, and Join Hands Across the Big Bridge.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 8.—A joint meeting of the Council Bluffs citizens. The Court-House was filled. A special train brought 200 Council Bluffs. filled. Resolutions were enthusiastically adopted declaring that the intent, purpose, and effect of the bill is to aim a serious and effect of the bill is to aim a serious and permanently damaging blow at the business interests, advancement, development, and prosperity of the entire Northwest; that the bill is intended solely to benefit certain private corporate interests and Representatives in Congress. The people of the Northwest are requested to bring all their influence into prompt action against the passage of the bill. Stirring speeches were made by prominent citizens of both cities, and a committee of six—three from the Council Bluffs Exchange Club—were appointed to devise ways and means to carry out the objects of the meeting.

REOPENING A THOROUGHFARE. REOPENING A THOROUGHFARE.

In order to gnard against results utterly subversive of health, it is absolutely essential that the grand thoroughfare or avenue of the system, the bowels, should be reopened as speedily as possible when they become obstructed. If they are not, the bile is unisdirected into the blood, the liver becomes toroid, viscid bilions matter gets into the sounach and produces indigestion, headaches ensue, and other symptoms are produced, which a prolongation of the exciting cause only tends to arravate. The aperient proporties of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters constitute a most useful arent in overcoming constriction of the bowels, and promoting a regular habit of body. It is infinitely superior to the drastic catharties frequently used for the jurpose, since it does not, like them, act violently, but produces a natural, paniess effect, which does not impair the tone of the evacuatory organs, which it invigorates instead of weakening. The stomach and liver, also, indeed the entire system, is strengthened and regulated by it.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Use " Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup children walle teething. It cares dysenter diarrhora, wind colic. and regulates the bowe

MEDICAL.

MYSTERY

It is the mucous membrane, that wonderful semi-fluid envelope aurrounding the delicate tissues of the air and food passages, that Catarrin makes throughout a fine of the air and food passages, that Catarrin makes throughout a fine of the control of the control

ANOTHER STRONG LETTER

From Henry Wells, Esq. Messra. Weeks & Potter—Gentlemen: It is not often that a person is called upon to identify himself or his handwriting by his own testimony, yet such seems to be my case. In regard to a letter written by me in June, 1876, many inquiries have been and still are made whether or not! wrote it. in answer to one and all who are afflicted as I had been I have to say: I wrote said letter, and now, in Systember, 1877, if it were to be rewritten, nothing would be taken from it; but, if snything could add to the weight of my testimony in favor of SAAFOKD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH, I should give it most freely. Truly yours.

Aurors. N. Y., Sept. 29, 1877.

THE LETTER OF '76.

Messrs Weeks & Potter, Wholesale Druggists, Boston, Mass.: Gentlemen—I have for some months fell it a duty that I o wed to suifering humanity to write you, stating the great benefit that I have derived from the use of S AN FOLEDS it ADICAL CUIEE for CAYARSHI. For more than 20 years I have been smitered with the very troublesome compaint. I have been smitered with the second state to could find, but the state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second second second state of the second second

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE is a Local and Constitutional Remody. It is Inhaled, thus acting directly upon nead cavities. It is taken intereally thus acting the nead cavities. It is taken intereally, thus and wounderful remody, destroying the germ of the disease. Price, with improved Inhaler and Treatise, \$1. Soul by all druggists throughout the United States and Canadas, and by WEEKS & POFFER, Wholesale Bruggists, Boston.

ceeces GOLLINS ceeces VOLTAIC PLASTER.

Instant Relief for Rhomatiam, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Cramps, St. Vitus' Dance, Sciatica, Hip Compiaints, Spinal Affections, Nervous Pains and Irritations, Epilopsy or Fits proceeding from Shocks to the Nervous System, Rustares and Strains, Fractures, Bruises. Contusions, Weak Muscles and Nervous and Peoble Muscuiar Action, Great Screness and Pain in any Part of the Body. Weak and Painful Kidneys, Great Tenderness of the Kidneys, and Weak and Lamo Back, caused by Chronic Inflammation of the Kidneys.

PRICE 25 CENTS.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Decrease of Discount Lines-Clearings, \$2,700,000.

Connecticut Insurance Companies Louis of 1877-Asiatic Demand for Silver.

The Produce Markets Very Irregular-Wheat Easier-Barley Stronger .- Flour in Better Demand.

Pork Very Weak---Other Provisions and Hogs Lower.

FINANCIAL.

The movement of currency to the country has almost stopped. The orders are small, and the shipments are still smaller. New York exchange was still sold at 80c per \$1,000 discount.

The supply of good negotiable paper is limited. Discount lines are decreasing, on account of an excess of payments over new loans. Regular business paper is paid with promptitude, but other kinds are slow. Collections are difficult, and sales are light, and the customers of the banks are consequently taxed to their utmost to meet maturlightions. It is a proof of the conservatism high business has been managed that there be so few failures in such a state of af-

THE CONNECTICUT LIFE-INSURANCE COMPANIES. Special Insurance Commissioners of Con-thave made their report to the Legislature string the Ætins, Phonix, Connecticut Mu-Connecticut General, the Travelers, and the rd Life and Annuity Companies. They re-te companies sound. They say.

the companies sound. They say:
torough examination of the assets of the six
mines, claimed in their respective reports to
surance Commissioner for 1876, has been
and their accounts have been found praccorrect. The Commission also examined
as on collaterals and personal security and
eminus-note accounts, the latter amounting
170,000 in number, and in value to \$14.

33. The premium-note account was
ained to be correct in each of the
companies. D. Parks Flackler, of
York, was employed to make an
nation of the mannor in which the several
nies kept their accounts and records, that
et estimate of their policy liabilities might
le. Mr. Flackler reports over his own sigen considered in any way doubtful. They nam loans good as a rule; but real estate upo. where the Hartford companies, other e Charter Oak, have about \$14.000, 000 in-bas suffered a sbrinkage in value. Some roperty will not fully satisfy the claims of panies, but other portions will probably via profit. The outstanding claims of the upanies in the West on Jan. 1, 1877, were 50, 173, 562; Connecticut General, \$5.37, 50meeticut Mutnal, \$27, 330, 840; Hartford ad Annuity, \$424, 480; Phentx, \$6, 453, 838; avelers, \$2, 216, 477. In the opinion of the seion, none of these companies will suffer and any net loss by their real-estate trans-

BY FIRE IN 1877 IN THE UNITED STATE AND CANADA. nes get harder fires become more fre 10,403, were 1,102 more than in 1876, and de-stroyed \$23,751,000 more property. In New York State alone, the destruction of property amounted to \$11,456,400 in 1877. A large perapt; and many of these losses are attributab The following

THE BASTERN ABSORPTION OF SILVER.

The Asiatic demand for silver has been wonder-ully stimulated by the low prices which have prevailed in the last few years. The amount absorbed by Oriental countries has increased as we showed yesterday, from \$7,895,000 in 1870 to \$101,950,000 in 1877. The Eastern absorption of aiver has been especially active in the last two rears when the price of silver has been at its lowes point. Assa to 1875 imported only 266, 220, 000 of allver. The next year its importations doubled, and were \$65, 030, 000, and the succeeding year, 1877, almost doubled again. These figures, which are given on the best of authority, the London Economist, show that there is an insatiable Oriental market for the surplus allver of Europe and America. Thus year, this market should market on the surplus allver of Europe and America. Last year this market absorbed more than twice the American product of silver, and more than the entire product of the world. The German silver has nearly all been marketed, and the appearance of an American demand for mili-tions of silver for colonge cannot fall, in connection with this immense demand from China and India, to turn the silver market sharply upwards.
CONNECTICUT SAVINGS BANKS.

The report for 1877 of the Connecticut Bank Examiners shows that the eighty-six savings banks in the State have total deposits or \$77,214,372,36; Their total assets are \$80,273,938,73; showing that they have a gross surplus of \$3,059,568,37. The chief investments are real-estate loans, \$52, 337,219,99; United States bonds, \$7,129,280,34; States, town, and city bonds, \$7,051,748,97; bank stocks, \$3, 801, 939. 73; loans on personal security, \$2, 830, 672. 60; real estate owned, \$2, 208, 474; cash, \$2, 009, 361. 47; loans on stocks and bonds, 53. 683, 574.38; railroad securities, \$002,505.68. During the past year the banks have reduced their loans on real estate \$3,006,775.30, and have added over a million dollars to their Government bond list. The deposts have diminished during the year \$1,309,800.12, and the depositors have increased. 1, 309, 800. 12, and the depositors have increased

\$1, 309, 800. 12, and the depositors have increased 1, 061 in number.

THE STOCK MARKET.

The stock market has recently been in a state of greater duliness than has ever before been the case. The capitalists who bought up all the floating stock in the market have been disappointed in their calculations or getting the public to buy them out. The public will not buy. Immense blocks of stocks remain accumulated in the hands of these speculators; and although these operators are strong, they may not be strong enough to stand up under the load if they have made a miscalculation. It begins to look as if they had made a mistake in forecasting the future, and that there was likely to be a fall instead of a rise in prices.

MINING NOTES.

The ownership of the California and Consolidated Virginia Mines has been brought into litigation by parties who have brought suit to recover possession and past profits. An assessment of 2 per cent has been levied by the Utan Mine, delinquent in March. The San Francisco Mint coined \$2,685.000 in January. The mining dividends, were \$48,000. The shipments from Consolidated Virginia on January account were, up to Jan. 26, \$886,000. 01, and of California, \$1,034,274.11. CRICAGO FAILURES FOR JANUARY, 1877, AND JANUARY, 1878, CONTARRED.

CRICAGO PAILURES FOR JANUARY, 1877, AND JANUARY, 1878, CONTARED. Tappan, McKillop & Co. a Agency furnish the

Buthess	No.	January, 1877. Liabilities.	J	January, 1878. Liabilities.
Books, etc. Boots and altoes. Clathlig and cloth. Countrieston. Day groods. Furniture Govest and hate in 1877) Groceres. Hardware. Hardware. Plambers. Plambers. Plambers. Plambers. Plambers. Radio Groods and battlers. Plambers. Plambers. Radio Groods and battlers. Radio Groods and Radio Groods	3	\$ 115,000 224,800 287,400 123,640 50,000 181,756 None 60,000 22,000 150,000 85,000 69,000	24 87 1 22 10 33 22 1	\$ 12,727 80,875 367,500 129,171 28,459 None 48,600 21,546 321,546 321,547 35,262 139,702 174,064 158,786 90,042

The showing for this month is less favorable than had been anticipated, and affords no particular encouragement, though it will be observed that certain lines of trade make a better showing this year han last, but as many the reverse, so that the results vary but little. We omit twelve cases of 'old matters' wherein debts are \$040,549, because the record of January, 1877, does not admit of an accurate comparison.

FINANCES IN BOSTON.

Sever before, perhaps, has greater caution and

ading the fact the precautions taken apite of all the precautions taken ame, that the business of the banks, as ame, that the business of the banks, as age. however limited in amount the process of low rates. are been safe, however limited in amount it are been. With the prevalence of low rates soults have not been large, sill within a few s the market value of the shares of many of have shrunk. In some cases the falling price may have been the reflection and losses which they are known to have ned, but the general shrinkage, we think, is argoly due to the feeling of death of uncertained districts which has set in. At is genconceded that when the banks were doing a rous business the shares of many of them reely above what they were worth as an innt, judging by the worth of money employ-ther ways. But the days of large profits order, prices have fallen, and now they may much lower than they ought to be as they much lower than they ought to be as they many are of the opinion that at the present ank shares, bought with discrimination, are the most promising investments on the

SAN FRANCISCO SAVINGS BANKS. The condition of the San Francisco banks, Jsn. 1, 1878, compares as follows with that on July 1,

EXPENDITURES OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT FOR RAILROADS AND CANALS. The French Minister of Public Works has explan for the execution of new lines of railways and canals. For the former he needs \$600,000,000, and for the latter \$200,000,000. The railroad companies will contribute at the most but one-tenth of the amount to be spent for railroads. The projects will be complete in ten years. PHILADELPHIA TRADE.

The exports of Philadelphia to foreign countries were \$13,000,000 less in 1877 than in 1876. The res for 1877 were \$37, 823, 356; for 1876, \$50, GOLD AND GREENBACKS.

Gold was 1014@102 in greenbacks. Greenbacks were 984@98 cents on the dollar

United States 6s of '81.
United States 6-20s of '85.
United States 5-20s of '87.
United States 5-20s of '88.
United States 5-20s of '88.
United States 10-40s.
United States 10-40s.
United States new 5s of '81.
United States new 4 per cent co BROKERS' QUOTATIONS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—Gold opened at 102%, fel Carrying rates, 6 to 2.
Silver at London not quoted; here, silver bare

Governments were weak and feverish. State securities were quiet. Railroad bonds were firm. The Northw shares were the feature of the stock market to-day declining 1% on rumors of an overissue of stock of bonds. Mr. Sykes, Vice-President and Treasure of the Company, denied the rumors in the follow

The remainder of the list declined a fraction. ympathy with the fall in Northwest councement of a defalcation in the Bank of North America, but in final sales a recovery took place, was strong throughout, opening at 61%, and clos-ing at 61%. Wabash earnings for January increas-ed \$75,000 over the same month of last*year. were Lake Shore, 23,000 Northwestern common, 14,000 perferred, 5,000 St. Paul common, 1,600 preferred, 8,000 Lackawanna, 4,000 Delaware & Hudson, and 2,000 Western Union.

Money market easy at 5. Prime mercantile p per. 5@6%.
Customs receipts, \$212,000.
The Assistant-Treasurer disbursed \$606,000.
Clearings, \$14,000,000.
Starling, standy, hope 482, short 484.

Sterling steady; long, 482; short, 484.

Virginia 6a, old...... 30
SAN FRANCISCO.
SAN FRANCISCO. Peh. 6.—The following closing quotations at the Stock Board:

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 6.—The following are closing quotations at the Stock Board:
Alpha 10% Kentuck.
Belchen 5 Leopard Beat & Beichen 18 Merican Builton 4% Northern Beile Consolidated Virginia 23% Overman.
California 23% Ophir.
Choliar 32 Raymond & Ely.
Confidence 5 Silver Hill.
Caledonia 24% Savage Beicher Exchequer 25% Sierra Nevada.
Gould & Curry. 81% Union Consolidated.
Imperial 1 Eureka Consolidated.
Junia Consolidated 2 Grand Prize Juntice 11% Alta

London, Feb. 6. —Consols, money and account, 964. United States Bonds—'65s, 104; '67s, 107½; 10-40s, 108½; new 5s, 104½. Erie, 9½; preferred, 29. Panus, Feb. d.—Rentes, 1107 30c.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for re

Washington st, 160 ft w of State st, sf, 40x180 ft, improved dated Feb. 1 (Edwin Lee Brown to Marshall Field).

Park av, 125 ft e of Robey st, sf, 25x125 ft, improved (with other property), dated Jan. 28 (Albert W. Glimore to James W. Summers), west Adams st, 273½ ft e of Wood st, s f, 25x 1835 ft, improved (and other property), dated Jan. 28 (Albert W. Glimore to James W. Summers). mers).

Mohawk si, 285 ft mot Expende st, w f. 46x120
ft, improved, dated Jan. 26.

Reingroved, dated Jan. 28.

Re 4,756 word from him can (according to the construction put upon it) bring peace or war at will, we need not speculate on other contingencies. I confess it is rather a humiliating condition to be in, but so the nation willed at the last election, and 'as it sows so also must it reap.' Should peace supervene immediately, it is believed we could not increase our supplies to any great extent, and that we should not have any cause to reduce prices much. True enough, that may be about supplies; at the same time men's minds are not constituted to look on a thing of the kind with such equanimity, and I fear the result of peace would be a small pame in the first instance and a permanent reduction in the second. 2,500

6,000 2,100

COMMERCIAL.

"I near there have been a good number of cargoes of maize sent to France via New Orleans;
this accounts for us not knowing of it here. The
Eastern cities are beginning now to discuss New
Orleans export figures, which have increased,
while Philadelphia has fallen off one-third."

GOODS RECEIVED

at Chicago Customs Feb. 6: Fowler Brow., 200
sacks salt; J. W. Doane & Co., 369 bris currants;

Keith Bros., 3 cases dry goods; Wistrand & Thu-lin, 7 cases books; Carson, Piric, Scott & Co., 2 cases dry goods; Stettaner Bros. & Co., 2 cases dry goods; Graham Bros. & Co., 4 pkgs perfamery; William Miller, 1 case watch-jewels. Collections, 83, 607 11. 8,690 17,602 31,083 12,279 \$3, 627. 11.

n: 5,461 bu corn, 1,543 bu oats,

this city yesterday morning: 26 cars No. 1 hard wheat, 5 cars No. 2 do, 3 cars No. 1 spring, 42 cars No. 2 do, 16 cars No. 3 do, 7 cars rejected, (99

ejected, 35 cars no grade (117 corn); 12 cars white ats, 17 cars No. 2 mixed; 1 car rejected (30 ats); 6 cars No. 2 rye, 1 car No. 1 barley, 20 cars

No. 2 do, 4 cars extrs No. 3 do, 4 cars feed (29 barley). Total, 281 cars, or 112,000 bu. Inspected out: 41,531 bu wheat, 48,819 bu corn, 1,129

bu rye, 20, 398 bu barley.

J. C. Ferguson & Co., of Indianapolis, telegraph to a friend in this city that there is no truth in the published report that they had failed. There was a little difficulty, but it is satisfactorily settled.

The reported receipts of wheat in this city for Tuesday, being the figures posted on 'Change yes-terday morning, were about 146,000 bu, while

the inspection lists of Tuesday showed only 72 car-loads received, which makes but little more than 25,000 bu. The difference between the two

tatements is in large part due to the pas brough the city of wheat which is billed throu

and some of it already counted at other points.

There is some talk on 'Unange about pressure on
the part of receivers to obtain the imprection of
damp corn as No. 2, contrary to the judgment of

the Inspectors. There is no reason to believe that any corn has been graded as No. 2 which does no

belong there, pressure to the contrary notwith

during the principal session yesterday, and more irregular. The news from the late seat of war, and that from other points in reference to the contest, was not specially assuring to those who hope for

induce a free calling of margins, which resulted in a heavy break in the afternoon, as prominent hold rs preferred selling in preference to putting up fore money. Wheat was firm in the forward par

of the session, but weakened later by the withdrawa

of shipping orders, or a reduction of limits, which made it impossible to pay the prices ruling the previous day. Corn was stronger on the near futures, under a fair demand for the speculative grade, and caus and barley were firmer. The receipts of grain

were small, except through shipments.

The demand for foreign and domestic dry goods and notions continues to show a gradual improvement. The attendance of buyers has not materi-

ally increased, but the orders received by mail ar

ally increased, but the orders received by mail are more liberal both in number and in the amounts called for. No important price-changes were noted. In the grocery market there were no important changes. Trade was fair, and for most articles in the list the prices current on the preceding days of the week were fully maintained. Coffees were weak and bid fair to go lower. Buyers are not inclined to anticipate wants and all

ers are not inclined to anticipate wants, and, al-though the supply of that staple is smaller than usual and the price lower than for several years,

there does not appear to be any confidence in val-ues. Sugars were firm, as were also strups, mo-lasses, rice, and teas. There was a fair movement in butter and cheese at about former quotations.

emand for oils at very full prices. Turpentine

advanced to 37c. Bagging was in more demand, and leather also received more attention. Coal and

Lember continues in moderate demand and steady. The orders come chiefly from the territory west of the Mississippi, though the demand from the interior of this State is improving. Fencing and dimension stuff are firm. Logging is progressing slowly on the west side of the lake, and it is feared that but a small percentage of the log

crop contracted for will be secured. On the or side work is being pushed while the snow lasts.

The weather is mild. Drugs and chemicals were

steady. Furs were salable at late prices, winter muskrats being a shade firmer. The demand for wool, hay, broom-corn, and hops was light. Seeds were in moderate demand, clover being a shade firmer. Heles were active and stores.

Poutry, eggs, and game were in fair local and shipping request at recent prices.

Rail freights were moderately active, and rather week, on the basis of about 30c per 100 lbs for grain to New York. There was a decided disposition on the part of agents to "pick up business." in anticipation of a return to higher figures, as a consequence of the current meeting of railroad mag.

quence of the current meeting of railroad mag

IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY.

Feb. 6.—Receipts: Flour, 9,658 bris; wheat, 143,350 bu; corn, 32,150 bu; cats, 6,575 bu; cornmeal, 410 pkgs; rye, 2,250 bu; barley, 1,101 bu;

pork. 715 pkgs; beef. 738 pkgs; cut meats, 2,558 pkgs; lard, 2,084 pkgs; whisky, 251 brls.

Exports—Flour, 2,500 brls; wheat, 64,000 bu;

corn, 1,000 bu; oats, none; rye, none; barley,

IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM. The following table shows the amount of flour, wheat, and corn imported into the United Kingdom for the weeks named:

A correspondent in Albany, N. Y., writes as

Another correspondent thinks the New York Produce Exchange Weekly is in error in estimating the British consumption of wheat at 5,06 bu per capita, when all the home journals piace it at 5,30. That the estimate is too small appears from the statement in the circular of Jun. 25, that there had been an excess of supply over consumption in the British Isles of 15,380,336 but while the stocks in all the importing cities at the beginning of the

British Isles of 15,380,336 bu; while the stocks in all the importing cities at the beginning of the present year were but 18,280,000 bu, being no larger than four months previously. The United Kingdom is consuming more foreign wheat than ever, and largely because it is cheaper than polatoes, while the British wheat is of poor quality, making less flour to the bushel than the average, in addition to being deficient in quantity.

BRITISH PROSPECTS.

A Belfast (Ireland) correspondent says, under date of Jan. 19: "Of markets and prices I can now say nothing worth the ting taken to write it. The nation seems to hang on the smile or the frown of Lord Beaconsfield. When, therefore, a wood from him can (according to the construction put upon it) bring peace or war at will, we need

firmer. Hides were active and strong. Poultry, eggs, and game were in fair local and

Dried fruits were quoted quiet and : Pish were in better demand. There

wood were unchanged.

eace, but the British markets were de with a further rise in consols, and the effect wa felt here. Provisions were easier, in sympath with a decline in hogs, though the receipts of the latter were not large, and pork was so weak as to PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were duil and tended downwards, in sympathy with weakness in longs at the Stock-Yards. The animal was quoted off, not on account of a large supply, but because of a lack of direct orders for product. Liverpool resported a decline of 6d per 112 lbs in middle, and New York was easier. The outward movement of large and meats were large.

MRAS PORK—Was rather dull, though with a fair volume of trading for April, and declined 10c per bril. Sales were reported of 7,000 bris seller March at \$10.5314610.70; and 14.000 bris seller April at \$10.769.10.80, Total, 21,000 bris. The market closed tame at \$10.509.10.60 for spot. \$10.50610.50 seller February;

uoted at 714@716c for city, and 7@716

BREADSTUFFS.

shipment in addition to the rade. Quotations were fairly sustained; there has een very little change in figures during the past three reeks. Sales were reported of 250 bris winters of rivate terms; 1,770 bris spring extras, chiefly at \$4.5 55. 10; and 25 bris rye flour at \$3.00. Total, 2,045 bris 6.00; choice to fine spring, \$5.25@5.75; fair to goo spring, \$4.50@5.00; low spring, \$3.00@3.50; fair to goo Minnesota springs, \$5.00@5.50; choice to fancy Minne

were reported of 27,400 bu No. 2 and high mixed at 39 640c; 6.000 bu rejected at 29c; 460 bu goor ears at 29c; 10,000 bu shelled, by samble, at 28c;3338jc; 460 bu do (old) at 42c; 20,000 bu do at 28c;3338jc; 460 bu do (old) at 42c; 20,000 bu do at 28c;3338jc; 460 bu do cold) at 42c; 20,000 bu do (old) at 49c;42c. Total, 68,600 bu.

OATS—Were quiet and steady. The receipts were a little larger, and cash oats were in good request, the sales being at all cold, plant the cold of the sales being at all cold, plant the sales being at 23c; and April being the mouth was steady at 23c; and April opened at 23sic, and rose to 23sic, closing at 23sic, No. 20 re seller the mouth was steady at 23c. Sampies were fairly active, being wanted for shipment. Cash sales were reported of 3,600 bu No. 2 at 23c; 10,800 bu by as an ever reported of 3,600 bu No. 2 at 23c; 10,800 bu by as an ever reported of 3,600 bu No. 2 at 23sic, 23c but at 23sic, 23sic, 23sic, 23c but at 23sic, 23sic,

7.45 for April.

LATER.

Meès pork was active and weak, declining 10@12% under a general pressure to sell. Sales 13, 230 bris at \$10.50 cash, \$40.450.55 for March, and \$40.600 io. 70 for April.

Lard was easier, sales being made of 6,100 tcs at \$7.2567.27% cash, \$7.32% for March, and \$7.42% 7.45 for April.

Short ribs were easier, sales being made of 50,000 ibs at \$3.47% for April. Also sales of 100 boxes long and short clears at \$5.40, and 40 boxes Cumberland slues at 5%.

Wheat was quiet, and closed the same as at 1 o'clock, being higher early. March sold at \$1.02\(\)(0.00\), and closed at \$1.02\(\)(0.00\), February at \$4.01\(\)(0.00\), Corn was quiet at \$41\(\)(0.00\), for March. Corn was quiet at 414,64126 for Mary and 389,63896 for March.

Mess pork was again active and panicky, declining 7 & 100 from the previous closing, and closing 202-25c lower tians at 1 o'clock. Margins were freely called for, and the offerings were heavy, indicating a general desire to unload. The closing prices were \$10.375,6430.40 for March, \$10.474,6430.50 for April, \$10.60c.10.65 for May, and \$10.30610.35 for February, 10.42% for March, and \$10.30610.35 for February, 10.42% for March, and \$10.30610.75 for April, the bulk of the trading being in the latter future.

Lard closed 56 756 iower, at \$7.27567.39 for March and \$7.375637.40 for April, Salos 3,000 tes at \$7.30 for March and \$7.375637.40 for April.

Short ribs were caster, closing at \$5.45 for April, \$3.3560.35 for March, and sales were reported of 100, -000 los soller June at 550.

GENERAL MARKETS.

Calf, No. 1,... 8 9061 Calf, No. 2... 706 Veals, No. 1... 734 Veals, No. 2... 506 Kip... 406 Upper, No. 1... 226 Upper, No. 2... 186 Harness... 306 .. 1.25@2.00 | Kip.

First common decased siding.
Flooring, first common drassed.
Flooring, second common, drassed.
Flooring, third common, drassed.
Box boards, A, 13 inches and upwards, tox boards, B, 13 inches and upwards, tox boards, Box boards, Box boards, 10 to 12 inch.
B stock boards, 10 to 12 inch.
D or common stock boards.
D or common stock boards.
Fencing, 12, 18, and 20 ft.
Fencing, No. 2.
Common boards, 10, 12, and 20 ft.
Common boards, 14, 16, and 18 ft.
Cull boards.
Dimension stuff, 20 to 30 ft.
Small timber, 6x3 to 8x8.
Flekts, rough and select.

POTATOES—were quiet and steady at respect per bu.

POELTRY AND GAME—Turkeys were pienty, and in fair request for local consumption and shipment. Other poultry was steady: Chickens, dressed, 6870 per rd do, 1970 per rd de, 1970 per rd de,

selling at \$4.624564.70. Himselvenia 2. Flax sold at \$1.30 prime to choice being \$1.2051.25. Flax sold at \$1.30 \$0.31.

\$A.UT—Was steady under a moderate demand. Saginaw fine sait. 95c; New York fine sait. \$1.05; ordinary coarse. \$1.30; dairy, with bears. \$2.50; dairy, without bag. \$3.00; Ashton dairy, ner sack. \$3.25.

15.35—Were moving with fair freedom. and were steady at the quotations given below:

\$3.00 vm.nms.—Common., 28.250; good do. 28.25c; fine.

\$4.00 vm.nms.—Common., 28.250; good do. 38.28c; fine.

\$5.05 \$1.05 vm.nms., 28.250; good do. 33.28c; fine.

\$5.05 \$1.05 vm.nms., 28.250; good do. 33.28c; me. est. 108822: choice. 838732; choicest. 802850; fancy. 9502 \$1.05.

IMITERIAL—Common. 282302: good do, 33-388: medium, 382402: good do, 43-452: fine. 482502; finest, 536459: choice. 6326892; choicest. 70-3752.

Young Hyson—Common. 282292: good do, 30-3322: medium, 3824502; good do, 33-452; finest, 536452; choice. 4526982: good common. 282302: medium, 3823502; good common. 392302: medium, 3823502; good medium, 382402; finest, 482502; choice. 532502; choicest, 5326932.

UOLONS—Common. 282292; good common. 392302; finest, 482502; choice. 532502; choicest, 5326932.

UOLONS—Common. 282292; good common. 392302; finest, 482502; choice. 532502; choicest, 5326932.

UOLONS—Common. 282292; good common. 392302; finest, 482502; choicest, 5326932.

UOLONS—Common. 282292; good common. 392392; finest, 482502; choicest, 5326932.

UOLONS—Common. 282292; good common. 392392; finest, 482502; choicest, 5326932.

UOLONS—Common. 282292; good common. 392392; finest, 482502; choicest, 5326932.

UOLONS—Common. 282292; good common. 392392; finest, 482502; finest, 5326932.

UOLONS—Common. 282292; good common. 392392; finest, 532692.

UOLONS—Common. 282292; good common. 392392; finest, 532692.

UOLONS—Common. 282292; good common. 292292; finest, 53292.

UOLONS—Common. 282292; finest, 53292.

UOLONS—Common. 2822

the time of year, and still improving. Following are the prices current:

Buter Work-Common to medium, 38642c0g7 id, 48646c; flux, 48656c; flux, 58655c.

Solder flux, 48655c.

Finn Cut-Common to rair, 38645c; medium to good, 48655c; choice to fance, 58655c.

Solder flux, 48655c.

Solder flux, 48656c.

Solder flux, 58656c.

WHISKY Was in fair demand, with no change in quotation.

Sale was reported of 150 bris raw at \$1.09 per gailon. WHISTAL quotation. Sale was reported of 150 bris par quotation. Sale was reported of 150 bris par gallon. WOOL was quiet. Prices for unwashed snd Colorado wools are reduced slightly: Medium unwashed wools, 25627c; inte de

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Cattle. Hogs. Sheep.

2.381 18,050 1.078
5.294 25,533 1,506
4.200 31,020 500 Total. 10,008 96,117
Week before last. 9,404 108,008
Monday. 1,585 1,028
Tuesday 767 1.501

SHEEF-Receipts to-day, 2,500 head; total for two

BY TELEGRAPH. FOREIGN CITIES.

Western, SS. Bacon—Cumberlands, 32s; short-ribs, 32s ed; long clear, 25s; short clear, 30s ed; shoulders, 23s ed; hams, 44s. Lard, 40s. Prime mess beef, 28s; India mess beef, 91s; extra India mess, 116s. Cheese.

6d; hama, 44s. Lard, 40s. Prime mess becf, 83s; India mess becf, 91s; extra India mess, 119s. Cheese. 68s. Tallow, 40s 6d.

London, Feb. 6.—Liverrol—Wheat quiet: California club, 12s 6d612s 9d; California white, 12s 3d6 12s 6d; spring, 10s 6d611s 9d; California white, 12s 3d6 12s 6d; spring, 10s 6d611s 1d. Corn depressed at 27s. Mark Lane—Wheat and corn rather casser. Cargoes of coast—Wheat is light demand; fair average red winter, 82s 6d632s. Cargoes on passage—Wheat very heavy. Fair average quality of No. 2 Chicago spring wheat for shipment during the present and following month, 47s 6d. Fair average quality of American mixed corn for prompt shipment by sall. 25s625s 6d. Kxports of wheat to France and the Continent during the past week, 8,000 quarters.

Succial Thesoich to The Chicago Tribune.

Liverifol, Feb. 6—11:30 a.m.—Flours—No. 1, 22s; No. 2, 22s.

Grain—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 11s 8d; No. 2, 12s 7d.

Corn—New. No. 1, 17s; No. 2, 20s 3d; white, No. 1, 12s, 8d; No. 2, 12s 4d; club, No. 1, 13s; No. 2, 12s 7d.

Corn—New. No. 1, 27s; No. 2, 20s 3d; old, No. 1, 28s 3d; No. 2, 28s.

Provisions—Fork, 55s. Lard, 40s.

Liverifol, Feb. 6—Latest.—Corrow—Inquiry moderate: 84g-85d; as 18s., 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,600; American, 7,000.

Breadstupps—California white wheat, 12s 4d612s 6d; do club, 12s 7d613s; No. 2 to No. 1 red Western spring, 10s ed6611s; do winter, 11s611s 8d. Flour—Western canal, 26s 28s. Corn—Western mixed, 28s8 22s 3d; now

10s ed@11s; do winter, 11s@11s 8d. Flour-Wester canal, 26@28s. Corn-Western mixed, 28s@28s 3d; net do, 26s 9d@27s. Oats-American, 3s. Barley, 3s 6d.

Pras-Canadlan, 38s 6d. CLOVER SEED-American, 45%50s. ard-American, 40s. Bacon-Long nort do, 30s 6d. CHEESE-Fine American, 66s.

CHESS—Fine American, 68s.

Tallow—408 61.

Patroleum—Spirita, 7s 3d; refined, 11s.
Linared Oil—20s 6d.

RESIX—Common, 5s 3d@5s 6d; pale, 13s.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTUR—20s.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—SPIRITS OF TURPENTUR—25s.

ANTWERF, Feb. 5.—PETROLEUM—28s.

AMERICAN CITIES.

AMERICAN CITIES.

***XEW YORK.**

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

NEW YORK. Feb. 6.—GRAIN—Wheat in generally limited demand; quoted as a raie lower in spring grades, about ½-31c per bu under yesterday; market closing dull; No. 1 Milwaukee spring quoted as \$1.31 aaked and \$1.296 bid; No. 2 Chicago spring in store as \$1.23 asked; closing quotations: No. 2 Northwestern spring. February option, \$1.2361.27; do March, \$1.2361.27; do April, \$1.2361.27; do March, \$1.2361.28. Corn in fair demand, and though opening weaker, quoted toward the close rather firmer as to value, on comparatively moderate offerings; latest option dealings indicated a strange temper in the speculative line; mixed Western. ungraded new, 40:630c, as to quality; yellow Western at 56c (24.000bu). Rye steady. Oats in more active demand, partly for export, at a shade stronger prices; mixed Western, 2, 100 bu at 34c:355/c; white Western, \$5,000 bu at 36c:40c; No. 2 Chicago, 30,000 bu in store at \$40.

mixed Western, 2,100 bu at 346-35/s/c; white Western, 5,600 bu at 366-40c; No. 2 Chicago, 36,000 bu in store at 34c.

Phovisions—Mess pork quoted lower for early delivery on a moderate movement; sales of 200 bris a \$11.37/s/311.63/s, as to brand; other kinds dull and nominal; for forward delivery, Western mess inactive; moderately sought: February option quoted at \$11.35 &11.55 April, \$11.55911.65; May, \$11.00011.50; april, \$11.55911.65; May, \$11.00011.50; no sales reported. Cut meats quoted a shade lower on freer business. Bason inactive; long clear at \$5.87/s for Western. Western steam lard more active for early delivery, at easier rates; sales of 1,510 tos at \$7.653.7.70; 230 tos off grade at \$7.55/s; for forward delivery fairly active; Pebruary option quoted at \$7.65; Maych. \$7.67/s; April, \$7.77/s; May, \$7.90; refined quiet for the Continent at \$5.05/s/38.12/s.

Tandow—In fair demand and quoted steady at \$7.65/s; April, \$7.77/s; May, \$7.90; refined quiet for the Continent at \$5.05/s/38.12/s.

Tandow—In fair demand and quoted steady at \$7.65/s; April, \$7.67/s; May, \$7.90; refined quiet for the Continent at \$8.05/s/38.12/s.

Tandow—In fair demand and quoted steady at \$7.65/s; Maych. \$1.50/s. Since a \$7.65/s. Since a \$7.65/s.

50. 100 bris; wheat, 2,100 br; es

LOUISVILLE, Peb. 8. -COTTON-LOUISVILLE, Feb. 6.—COPTON—Quiet; 1994.
FLOUR-Market dull; extra, \$4.006.15; mm],
\$4.508.75; No. 2, \$5.2565.50; rancy, \$5.5766.2;
\$6.508.75; No. 2, \$5.2565.50; rancy, \$5.5766.2;
\$6.508.75; No. 2, \$6.2565.50; rancy, \$5.5766.2;
\$6.508.75; Misself, \$6.508.50; rancy, \$5.5766.2;
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\$6.508.508.50; Rancy, \$6.508.50; Rancy, \$6.508.50;
\$6.508.508.509; Rancy, \$6.508.509; Rancy, \$

WHENT-In good deniand at \$1.08.

MILWAUXER, Feb. 5.—FROUR-Dull and septement of the septeme RECEIPTS-Flour, 6,000 bris; wheat, 61,000 be BRIPALNYS FOOT, ACCOUNT COME TO COME TO COME TO COME TO COME THE COME TO COME

Hogs-Steady; \$3.75@3.95; receipts, 4.500
BUFFALO, Feb. 6.—Grass-Whest neglected. One dully cases 6 cars new on track at 300 feb. score to quality. Oats retailing only. Hy dull; size i or western at 65c. Barley neglected.

OSWEGO, Feb. 6.—WHEAT-50. 1 Milwarks 65
SI. 29; hard Duinth club, \$1.29; No. 2 Toledo stady.

PEORIA, Feb. 6.—Homwings-Steady at \$1.506.

Saics, 150 bris.

COTTON.

Galverton, Feb. 6.—Corron—West; middles, 10%; net receipts, 2,697 bales; sales, 3,167; especially constitutes, 1,167; especially constitutes, 1,16 MODILE, Feb. 6.—COTTON—Steady; hardening for low grades; middling, 10%; net rescipts, \$21 bins; sales, 3,000; exports coastwise, 2,800. Chianleston, Feb. 6.—COTTON—Steady: middling, 10%; net receipts, 1,013 bales; sales, 1,000; departs Brance, 983. France, 963.

SAVANNAN, Peb. 6.—COFFOR—Quiet: MAINS.
10 9-16c; not receipts, 2, 160 bales; gross receipts, 2,2st;
sales, 2,000; exports to Great Britain, 8,100; to as
Continent, 2,430; constraint, 1,443.

OIL CITY. Pa., Feb. 6.—PETROLEUM.—The marks to-day has been one of unusual activity, owing is the fluctuations of prices, ranging from \$1.75, the opening figure, to \$1.65, closing at \$1.655; sales and realist. AS, OCO help: shipments yesterday, 28,041.

CLEVELAND, U., Feb. 6.—Market steady and quisi standard white, 110 test, 12c.

PITTERUMO, Feb. 6.—PITROLEUX—Quiet; creat tractiled; quoted \$1.87% at Parker's for immediate allower; refined, 13%c, Philadelphia delivery.

DRY GOODS.

New York, Feb. 6.—Package trade fight and joined branches quiet; cotton goods moving slowly, as extinue steady; prints in light request; giagham in the crail demand and leading makes closely sold up and wear of woolens quiet; foreign dry goods data. TURPENTINE.

BUSINESS CHANCES FOR SALE large, growing, long-established, and delonk Manufacturing business, with Dillnery, and Fancy Goods departments, delong the control of the co J. H. WILKIE, Colu

NUEGT ON by Brugging

Preservative.
The only Remedy which curve without additional means. PRESCRIPTION PREE. For the speedy cure of Nervous Deblits, nergy, etc., and the whole train of simulate. Any druggist has the ingredients. A

Their Views o

W. N. STU

His Creditors Med

to vote according to the evid against his expulsion. By cation, a day was appol cusion of the evidence as case, tebe followed the nex out discussion. On the day low were to be cast for or a Mr. Stanges, discovering the was being cast for expulsion theoremtion of the courts to and come of the years and

horse to water, and, therefore had no right to expel Mr. Starcial conduct. The cominent of the conduct. The cominent of the conduct of the phrase duct." as defined in detail by the bill of indictment against in consequence of the mand singuiar action of Ju Starges, awaiting the dacis Court of the State, since 187 benefits and privileges of the lars, and that, too, without discipline of an Associatio whelming majority, voted operacement.

presence.
Although Mr. Sturges would the charges preferred against and demands a full investigation of the charges are supported to the charge of the charge into his transactions, he pin the way of their investigated rectors found him guilty he d He then pretended so desire

the way of their investigation rectors found him guilty hed lie han preisended to desire upon the same evidence. For Association. With their very heart of injunction to a sun and the proper is contained. Now that the count is writ of injunction to assume the public representations endeavors the representations endeavors the representation endeavors the representation endeavors of the sun and the representation endeavors of the sun and the representation endeavors of the sun and the representation of the Association of the sun and the endeavors of the sun and the representation to the receipt of the sun and the

processes of the law."

Mr. Storges states that special states that special states that special states are the special states and special states are the special sp

WAILBOAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

11.34c; October, 11.14311.15c

four, 6,000 bris: wheat, 61,000 bn.
Flour, 5,000 bris: wheat, 20,000 bn.
Is Peh. 6. FLOUR. Dull and unchanged,
at dull and lower; No. 2 red. 51,005 or,
ed. 30c. Rev, 52,650c. Oata, 250,255c.
-Seasty: shoulders, St. 52, green, \$3.00;
ba. 40; hama, 75c. Lard, 75c.
7; \$3. 7663.05; recetibs, 4,500.
b. -Ghain. -Wheat neglected. Corn
as new on track at 256,42c, according
ts retailing only. Ryo dull; sales 1 car

Oswesoo.
b. 4.-Wheat.-No. 1 Milwankes 600
inth club, \$1.20; No. 2 Toledo steady.

FEORIA.

6.-HIGHWINES-Steady at \$1,02%; COTTON.
Feb. 6.—Corrow.—Wesk; middling, tipts, 2,687 bales; sales, 1,140; exports h. 6.—Corrox—Steady; hardening for siddling, 10½c; net receipts, 821 bales; purts coastwise, 2.880. reb. 6.—Corrox—Steady; middling, pts, 1,013 baics; sales, 1,000; exports to

Feb. 6.—Corrow — Quiet; middling, ceipts, 2, 168 bales; gross receipts, 2, 283; xports to Great Britain, 8, 100; to the 0; constwise, 1, 443. PETROLEUM.

A., Feb. 6. —PETROLEUM—The market one of unusual activity, owing to the prices, rauging from \$1. V5, the opening 5. closing at \$1.694; sales and resales, ilpments yesterday, 28.947.

C., Feb. 6. —Market steady and quiet; \$110 test, 12c.

Feb. 6. —PETROLEUM—Quiet; crude might steady and the steady are steady as the steady and the steady and the steady are steady as the steady as the steady are steady as the steady ar

eY GOODS.

-Package trade light and jobbing on goods moving dowly, but cost in light request of gingsham in libing makes closely sold up; men's et; foreign dry goods dult.

TURPENTINE. NESS CHANCES.

RIPTION FREE. ire of Nervons Deblity, want of wwhole train of sloomy attended has the ingredients. Address Dr. West Sixth-st., Cincinnati, Ohio

ring, long-established, and paying fail ufacturing business, with Dress Goods, anny Goods departments, doing only as, located in Columbus, Ohio, hasing in its special libes, and in one of the bea-city. The most liberal terms will be security. Satisfactory reasons sixes For further particulars address WILKIE, Columbus. O. ELLANEOUS. For Sale by Druggists Everywheek

W. N. STURGES. His Creditors Meet and State Their Views of Him.

why He Should Not Be Readmitted to the Board of Trade.

of his margin certificates—was held yester-ablisectors' room of the Board of Trade, J. W. Praston, S. E. Hurlbut, William T. Warry Neison, and A. J. Hodgland, apsery Neison, and A. J. Hodgland, apcommittee at a previous meeting, subfollowing report, which, on motion of
the Breza, was adopted and ordered to be
the Directors of the Board of Trade:

President and Directors of the Board of
At meeting of the creditors of W. N.
the undersigned were appointed a compresent your honorable body their carnest
ais readmission to the membership of
of Trade before he has made some repathe great wrong he has inflicted upon

the bistory of Mr. Sturges' expalsion, a long period, in the year 1874, Mr. Sturges a long period, in the year 1874, Mr. Sturges a reckies attempt to control the markets he Miscorn River to the seaboard for corn, and the largest and destroyed legitimate transactions at cereal in this market. His offorts, prior to sto Assact of that year, were to force prices the matural level, and to accomplish which olisted the rules of the Board and the laws of and. His efforts, enbesquent to the 1st of the transactions of the property, and the results his purpose he again violated the olist of the state of the property, and the last of the state of the property, and the last of the property, and the state of the state of the confust of the confust of the deliver of the confust of the deliver of the confust of the deliver of the state of the state of the transaction should rest under such a stigma, of the purpose of retrieving for the Beard of instrumer good reputation, prefer charges commercial conduct against Mr. Sturges commercial conduct against Mr. Sturges commercial conduct against Mr. Sturges of birectors, whose duly it was to instant the study of the study of making frandulent or fictitious transaction of exterting excessive money damages with whom he had utilisputed ma urred disliked contracts.

Directors also found Mr. Sturges guilty in the state of the state of the section of the sturges guilty in the state of the state of the section of the sturges guilty in the state of the state of the section of the sturges guilty in the state of the section of of the

breton also found Mr. Sturges had re-comply with and observe the final award confly-constituted Tribanal of Arbitration lead in a matter wherein he had vounta-mitted to their decision, and had entered minited to their decision, and had entered a cremant to keep and observe their award; hat he sis denied file jurisdiction of the Assessover him as a member, as evidenced by ritten document in which he deciled the autre of the Directors, or of the Board in the decide whether he had failed empty with or fulfill any award in legally-constituted Tribunal of Articus, and in which he donies their right to the site of the food the privileges of the Association units to tolifill the final awards of said tril; and is which document he also deales the the Britectors or of the Board at large took him from the privileges of the Association until the courts shall have been appealed to, and have determined as to the validity of the conservations.

collections. Trequest of Mr. Sturges, the evidence ad-treplate of his case by the Directors was dat greatexpense by the Board, so that mercould have a copy of the same. He sel to be published a pamphiet, in which his rension of the evidence, and in which led to the members, without fear or favor, coording to the evidence, either for or has appliation. By vote of the Assoleaguested to the members, without fear or favor, but according to the evidence, either for or spind his expulsion. By vote of the Associate, a day was appointed for the discussion of the evidence and the merits of the mix to fellowed the next day by a vote within a fillension. On the day upon which the oallow were to be cast for or against his expulsion, it is surea, discovering the majority of ballots were to be cast for or against his expulsion. It is surea, discovering the majority of ballots were to be cast for expulsion, at once sought the arrowning of the courts to prevent a completion at mant of the courts to prevent a completion at mant of the vote; and this in the face of the sit that had invited and has pretended to desist the verdict of the entire membership of the sit that had invited and has pretended to desist the verdict of the entire membership of the sit that had invited and has pretended to desist the verdict of the entire membership of the limit of the proceeding with the vest, but such injustion was speedily modified and, ister, was dissible. Before, however, the officers of the ment from proceeding with the vote and declare as but, Sturges, induced to revive the injunction which he did upon the ground that Webster's library did not define the word uncommercial amaing anything more eriminal than leading a linear water, and, therefore, the Board of Trade into right to expel Mr. Sturges for ancounterial concentrations of the Supreme on the fill of indictment against Sturges.

It tunnequence of the maprecedented decision in latelli of indictment against Sturges.

It tunnequence of the maprecedented decision of the Supreme on the fill of indictment against Sturges.

It tunnequence of the maprecedented decision of the Supreme on the State, since 1874, his enjoyed all the real and the state, since 1874, his enjoyed all the real and the privileges of the most honored memor, an that, too, without being subject to the depiction of an Association that, by an over-theiling majority, voted to purge its

decipins so an Association that, by an overvictuing majority, voted to purge itself of his
presence.

Although Mr. Sturges would not allow any of
the charges superred against him to be withdrawn,
and demands a full investigation by the Directors
into his transactions, he placed every obstacle in
the way of their investigation, and when the Directors found him guilty he denounced their action.

He than presented to desire an expression, based
upon the same syldence, from the members of the
Association. With their verdict he, said he would
be contest, but before it could be given he swore
via writ of injunction to prevent its being ansances. Now that the courts have decided against
in he sposars in the public pricts, and by false
representations endeavors to create a sentiment of
furnativities that lie overcome the sense of right
and places and the parant for honor and integrity,
maily sustanteed by the members of
the search and thus he hopes to be readmitted to
the membership of the Association. His creditors,
therefore, desire, and we beg in their behalf to
all your attention to the recently-published stateact of Mr. Sturces, contradicting his former
reasonates made when defending himself in his
tail brow the Board of Directors. He now, in
he is subshed statement, claims that the conrect selected to by the Directors were made for
he account of B. P. Allen, as though that made
hishift have had recourse on Allen as well, and
subshy could have collected from him the damtes, or portion of the damages, suffered by reason
desting and obligations to us the less. If he
did the thing work for Allen instead of himself, his
manch that we had recourse on Allen as well, and
subshy could have collected from him the damtes, or portion of the damages, suffered by reason
desting and obligations to make the proper time
desting and obligations to a the less. If he
did the thing the subship of the proper time
of the first of the proper time
of the first of the proper time
desting the proper time of the subship on the

when were subject to the joint order of Sturges and those for whose protection the money was desided, breas represented to have been deposited. Singue claims that, upon receiving said notification was a seried of the series of

ing as demarcs, which be here with the superior as demarcs, which be here superior as demarcs, which be here is the superior at the top ay. Such actions contradict his statement that he saved it money. This shows that his intention was to protect himself and coconspirators at the expense of the Board, and by defranding parties to his contracts out of their just dues. In this statement Mr. Stanges laims great credit to himself that he paid \$102,000 to reduce the amount of the bank's cassanding margin certificates. We would like to know from what source he received the money, and when he paid it out.

If he had that amount of money, and paid it to reduce his indectedances, we, his creditors, have been greatly wronged. We were entitied to our proportion of the money, and yet have not received one cent of it. It was not until after the vote for his appaison from the Board that Surges was in any way willing to treat with as or recognize our relains, and even then would not give as any relief, except to acknowledge his obligations, and say we must wait saxy days longer for our pay, and be, in the meantime, would allow his former broker and assistant in running his July occurse to hold the margin certificates as a guarantee that he (Sturges) would pay us within the wixty day. Had Br. Sturges, even at that late hoar, indowed the margin certificates and delivered them "to the parties entitled thereto," said parties, without doubt, would have been paid them in fuit by the bank before its asspension. Now that the bank has failed and Allen has gone through bankraptey, Mr. Stanges resists our claims unon the piecats that the contracts were for Allen, and be piecats that the contracts were for Allen, and be piecats that the contracts were for Allen, and be piecats that the contracts were for Allen, and be piecats that the contracts were for Allen, and be piecats that the contracts were for Allen, and be piecats that the contracts were for Allen, as one every criticised by the proble in July

contracts were for Allen, and be pleads that, on that account, he should be readmitted to the membership of the Board of Trade!

If Mr. Sturzes' conduct, so severely criticised by the press, and condemned by the prolice in July and October. 1874, were sufficient warrant for his expulsion from the Board, then his refusal to atoms for such con duct, and his action in appealing to the courts, as he did, and his recent public statements disclosurg as it does a conspiracy to defrand the members of the Board, tally warrant a refusal on your out to his readmission to the privileges of our Association. We beer to call your attention to the facts that, instead of acknowledging his wrong-doing, and of expressing regret for his definace of the ashority of the Directors, and of his denial of the jurisdiction of the association instead of making an arrangement for the payment of his just obligations to the members of the Board, he attempts to justify himself, and he concludes his statement by saying. "Were I again placed in the same position, I could hat adopt the same plan.

We cannot refrain from reminding your honorable body that the Association has adopted a rule which provides that when any member neglects, from financial inability, to comply promuty with the terms of any business contract or obligations with the members shall have been adjusted and action—a rule which shows that any person who fails to adjust his matured obligations is, by the Association, deemed until to make new contracts with the members, and not entitled to the privileges of the Association. The validity of such a rule has been adjusted and action—a rule which shows that any person who fails to adjust his matured obligations is, by the Association and matured obligations is the the members, and not entitled to the privileges of the Association. The validity of such a rule has been adjusted and actioned by the such as of the such as a first and are directed by the Supreme Court of the State. The Supreme Court of the State. The Supreme Court of the

declared such a rule to be "just, reasonable, and lawful," and it remarked:

One of the objects for which the Board of Trade was created undoubtedly was to promote a high standard of commercial honor and commercial credit in the tilty of Chicaco by securing among the members of the Board a prompt discharge of their pecuniary obligations without a resort to the cryensive and dilatory procedure of a court of law. That a corporation purely commercial in its character would soon cease to be respectable or respected if it tolerated the known violations of an undisputed contract, it soo evident for argument.

Under the rule referred to, you are debarred from reinstating a suspended member until all his obligations have been adjusted, because such a detinquent is deemed unfit to exercise the privileges of a member. Sec. 12 of Rule 4 prohibits the readmission of an expelled member except upon the payment of the regular initiation fee and the annual assessment, and without evidence that he is aft person for membership. No person who refuses to be governed by the rules of the Association and who refuses to equitably adjust his matured and violated contract can be considered a fit per person for membership. There are complaints now on the file arainst Mr. Sturges for non-fulfillment of contract, which, until withdrawn, must operate as a bar to his readmission. piaints now on the file arainst Mr. Sturges for non-fulfillment of contract, which, until withdrawn, must operate as a bar to his readmission.

In conclusion, we beg to repeat our earnest protest against the readmission of Mr. Sturges to the membership of the Board of Trade before he has in some way made reparation for the disgrace and disreporte into which he brought the Associa-tion, and before he has settled his outstanding obligations to the members of the Association.

THE COURTS.

Record of Yesterday's Proceedings---Judg-Record of Yesterday's Proceedings—Judgments, New Suita, Baukruptoles, Etc.

In the case of the Merchants' National Bank vs. Simeon Mears et al., decided yesterday morning by Judge Biodgett, an important question was involved as to the power of National Banks to take real-estate security for loans. The salt was to foreclose a mortgage given by Essias Warren to secure a note to E. G. Mears, and subsequently assigned to the bank. The latter lent money on the security of the note, and subsequently Mears paid up part of the loan, and the bank reimbursed itself for its full advances by the sale of other collaterals, becoming the purchaser at such sale, and laterals, becoming the purchaser at such sale, and an agreement was made by which this note and mortgage were to be held as final security for the balance of some \$2,700. The principal defense to the suit was that the transaction was ultra vires, it being beyond the power of a National Renk to make a jong or real-capitate asa National Bank to make a loan on real-estate security. The Judge said he did not think, in the security, but on a note to Mears, secured by col-laterals,—the collaterals being the Warren note, with such incidental security as the Warren note had. In the case of the Northwestern National Bank vs. Loewenthal, involving the same ques-tions, the Judge said he had decided, about a year control that the same apparent the way not within the re-Bank vs. Lowenthal, involving the same questions, the Judge said he had decided, about a year ago, that such a transaction was not within the requirements, either express or implied, of the National Banking isw. It had been repeatedly held that National Banks could only loan on personal security directly. But Sec. 5, 137 of the Banking isw provided that "A National Banking Association may purchase, bold, and convey real estation the following purposes, and no other: Such as shall be mortgaged to it in good faith by way of security for debts previously contracted." That expressly gave the power to take real-estate security after the loan had actually been made, unless the cause of the transaction was colorable for the purpose of evading the statute,—making the loan first, and faking security so soon afterward as to show it was part of the original undertaking. In the present case, however, if any real-estate security was taken, it was taken in good faith after the toan had been made. It was, however, douotful whether any real-estate security was taken, it was taken in good faith after the toan had been made. It was, however, douotful whether any real-estate security besides the Warren note, and under all the circumstances it did not appear that the bank had been violating the law. A decree of foreclosure would therefore be entered in its favor.

in its favor.

THE PALMER HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

The hearing of the application of Arthur F.
Palmer to get possession of his two children, Florence and Ross, was continued yesterday morning before Judge Moallister. They are at present under the care of E. A. Sherburne, who refuses to surrender them on the ground that Palmer is insane and an unfit person to have the custody of his girls.

surrender them on the ground same and an unfit person to have the custody of his girls.

Palmer himself was first put on the stand, and denied the charges of cruelty. He avowed that he was a disciple of John Staart Mill, a veretarian, etc., and admitted that he separated once from his wife because she would eat meat.

Mrs. Brady gave some unimportant evidence corroborating the defense.

Florence Palmer then took the stand and testified that she and her sister had run away from their father because they were afraid he would kill them, as he had threatened to do. She stated also that she never wished to go back to him.

E. A. Sherbune, in his own behalf, gave a long account of his connection with the case. He thought that Palmer was insane, and that it would be dangerous to have the children return to him, and snagested that a jury be impaneled to inquire into his sanity.

In the afterneoh two or three witnesses were called to prove Palmer's sanity. Judge McAllister then had a conversation with the girls, but reserved his decision until this morning.

DIVORCES.

called to prove Palmer's sanity. Judge McAllister then had a conversation with the girls, but reserved his decision until this morning.

Divorces.

Withelm Lueders filed a bill against his wife, Adele, charging her with cruelty and desertion, and asking that she may be decreed to depend on some other man in the future for her pin-money. ITEMS.

To-morrow will be the last day of service to the February term of the Cirenit Court. In the two cases of the Clerks of the Superior and Circuit Courts against their clerks and the county to commel the payment of the old rate of salaries, defaults were entered yesterday against the county. This virtually decides the matter, for a decree can at once be entered by default, and the clerks will soon be made happy by the receipt of the difference between their old salaries and the salaries they now get for the months of December and January. Not unnaturally, they are jubilant over their bloodless victory.

William Gerwien, carrying on business at No. 161 West Chicago avenue, as the Republic Iron Works, went into bankratery vesterday. The preferred debts amount to 3157.12, the secured to \$3,053,45, and the unscenred to \$2,238.65. The assets comprise \$3,560 of heavily mortgaged real estate; bills and notes, \$175,69; stock of iron, boits, etc., \$88.50; buggies, \$35; machinery and fixtures, \$890; open accounts, \$336,42; and due on contracts, \$244.59. Referred to the Register.

An involuntary petition was filed against Maximilian J. Light, a saloon-keeper at No. 25 Washington street, by the following creditors: Emanuel and Simon Hartman, \$640; Kantzler & Harris, \$270; Frank Strausser, \$175; S. M. Simpson, \$278, \$25; Fred S. Bernstein, \$170. They charge that in October last Light sold his stock of liquors and cigars, then at No. 130 Clark street, worth \$1,800, to Leonard Rottgerber, with intent to delay his creditors; that on the 22d of the same month be made a fraudulent sale of some goods worth \$4,000 to Abraham Goldsmith for \$700. Also, that he has since July last concealed ten b

of A. L. Crocker after three weeks' notice by publication.

A discharge was issued to Frank E. Hyers.

The composition meeting of Abraham Lipman occupied all day resterday, and will be continued to day. He offers 15 per cent in settlement.

A composition meeting will be held at 10 a. m. to day in the case of samuel Bliss & Co.

SUPERSON COURT IN ARILET.

O. H Horton, Receiver of the German Savings Bank, filed a bill against George H. Ward, Henry Greenebaum, H. W. Jackson, Receiver, J. Y. Scanning. J. L. Wayne, Jr., Henry Lewis, H. P. Metculf, Angustus Winslow, Assignee, the Franklin Savings Bank, and W., W. Walker, to foreclose a trust-deed for \$50,000 on the W. ½ of the S. W. ½ of Sec. 35, 30, 13.

CIRCUIT COURT.

George Karnes began a suit yesterday to recover \$4,000 of James B. and Albert Coicin.

John Brown commenced a suit against D. D. Spencer, B. S. Smith. A. B. Galild, C. G. Buckley, Daniel Goodwin, Jr., W. H. Turner, and J. Q. Adams, claiming \$8,000 damages.

Agnes F. Irons and Andrew H. Foskett, executors, sued Albert G. Lull for \$2,000.

Warner, Lamb & Co. began a suit by attachment against George R. Hall to recover \$1,123, 70.

Joseph Kuhles aned William H. Sisson for \$2,000.

PROBATE COURT.

In the estate of Amberst Thompson the will was proven and letters were issued to Charies D. Traompson, under bond for \$30,003.

In the estate of Jacob Kleinhaus letters were granted to Anna Marie Kleinhaus, under bond for \$10,700.

J. P. Koons was discharged from the custody of the Sheriff vesterday. He gave ball in the sum of \$500 to keep the peace. George Gordon was tried for larceny and acquit-ted.

THE CALL.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Second call of calendar. No. 78,
United states ws. Kelly, is the first case. No. 62, Commercial National Bank ws. Freer, on trial.

JUDGE GART—118 to 125, and 127 to 138, inclusive.
No. 116, Sret ws. Davis, on trial.

JUDGE MOORD—13, 14, 15, No. 21, Walker vs. Walker, on trial.

JUDGE HORERS—63, and 68 to 91, inclusive. No case on trial.

ef, on trial.

Jensis Roeres—63, and 68 to 91, inclusive. No case

Jensis Roores—63, 101, 102, and 104 to 110, inclusive.

No. 88, Jacobs vs. Hill, on trial.

Jensos Rocales vs. Hill, on trial.

Jensos Paraweit.—Decision in tax case of Mercharks

Sariags Lonn and Trust Company vs. Kimball.

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Jensos Willliams—324, Bradley vs. Peases. 232.

Gereier vs. Hillionis Trust and Savings Bank. 497, Mo
Laughia vs. Bangs. on trial.

JUDOWENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—V. A. Turpin, Receiver of the Fidelity Savings Bank. vs. Join C.

Hadnes and F. M. Halles. 8546.

Judows Garv—A. H. Fringeon vs. Noah P. Rar
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ceiver of the Fidelity Savings Bank. vs. Join C.

Judows Garv—A. H. Fringeon vs. Noah P. Rar
Judows Garv—A. H. Fringeon vs. Spill 17.—German

National Bank vs. James M. Bryant, 81,184. 22.—Same

vs. Frank Binz. Jr., and Kunigunde Binz, 84,084.08.—

Prankin MacVeach & Co. vs. Louis H.

Casa, \$407.63.—Martin R. Cook et al. vs.

Hubert Jamker, 3843.53.—German-American Insurance

Company of Pennsylvanis vs. Newton Lull, \$348.67.—

Christian Heuser vs. Louis Assessa, \$35.46.—Daniel

Relly vs. George H. Bresster, \$912.70.—A. M. Dyo us.

Chasse. \$83.77.—J. U. McClelland et al. vs. Heory H.

Hamer and Edward C. Davison: \$537,12.—Samuel N.

Well vs. Simon Hasterilk, \$731.9.—Henry Van Beil vs.

Elizabeth Bavid, \$138.81.—J. H. Reed vs. John Souer
bry, \$224.—Le Grand Odell vs. Elizabe T. Berrouga, A.

Chasel Rash Vs. Joseph Schlerwitzauer T. Berrouga, A.

Olnoutr Court—Judos Rogers—John Dweyer vs.

F. C. and W. G. Moberg: verdick, \$122.—P. E. Oulver vs. A. J. Grover and W. L. Drake, \$45.

Judoz Booru—Christian Locescher vs. M. M. Towle and E. C. Walker: verdick, \$1,000, and motion for new tri

HLINOIS SUPREMS COURT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Court Clerk's office to-day opinions were fied in the following cases of the January, 1877, term:—

Rock Island County vs. Sage; decree affirmed.

Clark vs. Smith; reversed and remanded.

Noble vs. Chrisman; same order.

Vandyke et al. vs. Watters et al.; decree affirmed. ed. Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad Company vs. Evans; reversed and remanded.
Safford et al. vs. Sangamo Insurance Company;

Sufford et al. vs. Sangamo insurance Company; same order.
Farrar & Wheeler vs. Tolliver; same.
Berger vs. Ebey; decree affirmed.
WINONA, MINN.
Sorcial Distracts to The Chicago Tribuse.
WINONA, Minn., Feb. 6.—Judge Mitchell, of the District Court, to-day filed his decision in a suit brought by Joseph Reynolds, Manager of the Diamond Jo Line, against Grangets' Warehouse Company of Lake City, and the stockholdes thereof. Suit was brought to recover a shortage of several thousand bushels of wheat, amounting to \$10,500. Judgment is for paintiff, and affects about seventy persons as stockholders, many being prominent farmers of Wahasha County.
In the case of S. D. Foss & Co. vs. The Kasson Grange Warehouse Company, Judge Mitchell has also given a judgment for plaintiffs. The suit involves about \$10,000.

SALT FOR DAIRY PURPOSES.

ELGIN, Ill., Feb. 5.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Butter and Cheese Board of Trade occurred this afternoon. Francis D. New York, were present and attracted much attention. The discussion by Mr. Moulton here with reference to the repeal of the tariff on salt resulted in the passage by the Board of Trade to-day of the following resolution, introduced by John Newman:

by John Newman:

Ecooloed, That, inasmuch as England admits all
American dairy products free of duty, and as English salt is largely used in the manufacture of
American butter and cheese, we believe it to be to
the interests of American dairymen to have the
tariff on said salt removed: therefore, we hereby
request our Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote for the removal of said tariff, and
hereby instruct our President and Secretary to forward a copy of this resolution to each of our Senators and Representatives.

It was the opinion of the dairymen here today that there will be a large increase in dairy
products the coming season, which will certain-

day that there will be a large increase in dairy products the coming season, which will certainly have a tendency to render inferior goods valueless; and the bad results from other kinds of salt have determined manufacturers to use the Ashton's factory filled salt exclusively for butter and cheese. This question is being acitated in all the dairy districts in afte United States, and letters were shown to-day from butter and cheese buyers in all parts of the country advising the exclusive use of this brand of salt. The wholesale dealers in Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston also advise its exclusive use.

HOT CORN,

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—From your report of an interview with Commissioner Bogue in Sunday's TRIBUNE. It appears that both your reporter and the Commissioner are unduly alarmed about "hot corn." In the receivers' meeting alluded to there was not a word spoken about inspection of the higher grades of corn, and in the Committee's interview with Mr. Swett the subject of "letting up" on those grades was not broached at all. All that the Committee asked was, that, instead of making the entire receipts unmerchantable, a few of the better cars might be graded rejected. The fact is, that nearly all the current receipts of corn at that time were might be graded rejected. The fact is, that nearly all the current receipts of corn at that time were graded unmerchantable,—the lowest of all the low grades. Corn perfectly rotten could not be graded less, while sound grain, slightly damp, was also classed just the same. All the Committee asked was that the best of, this corn should be graded rejected,—a grade which the inspection rules say shall included damp corn, and no buyer has a right to expect either sound or dry when he bnys this grade. The next above rejected is "new mixed," and still above that comes No. 2. The Chief Inspector was not asked to make any of this corn new mixed, much less No. 2, but, as before stated, to make the best of this damp grain rejected. Mr. Swett contreously agreed to see that justice was done in this respect.

SILVER TO THE FRONT.

SILVER TO THE FRONT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Cook Country, Feb. 6.—As silver had for many years before it was demonetized been above par with gold, may it not reassert its supremacy when it shall be relieved of the burden imposed upon it by the money ring? Who can say that the gold dollar will not drop to its former position of 3 per cent below the silver dollar when the demonetization prop is knocked from under gold? When gold is 3 per cent cheaper than silver, and all persons are paying their debts in gold, is it possible that any creditor would be foolish enough to fear his debtor would tender him silver? The value of dollars, and the evidences of dollars in the possession of the money power, will be enormonally increased and the property of the people correspondingly decreased in value if the Bland Silver bill should be defeated. Hence the determined opposition of the money ring to the Silver bill. If the money power continue their agreesive warfare on the people much further it will become the people's duty to punish their agreesives warfare on the people much further it will become the people's duty to punish their agreesives by reducing their boads to the value of waste paper.

B. B. B.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

OFFICE OF COOK COUNTY HOSPITAL, CHICAGO, Fed. 6.—Some two years ago I paid Mr. Boree \$2 for his forthcoming book on "Capital Punishment." Permit me to say, Mr. Boree, that a copy of the sixth edition, if delivered to me, will be acceptable and eatisfactory. No explanations required.

HARD TIMES.

Lecture by Henry Ward Beecher at McCormick Hall.

What He Thinks ibsut the Silver Question—
Lessons of the Bour.

There were two reasons why Beecher's audience at McCormick Hall inst evening did not favarishly compare in size with those which greeted him at Plymouth Church last 'sunday and at the Taburnack Monday evening. In the first place, the fact that he had been heard twice by immense audiences tended itself to draw a smaller number of poopie. In the second place, it was understood that the lecture was to be a practical repetition of the one he delivered one year age, with here and their a little remodeling, a little refinishing, and their introduction of the lecturer's views on the silver question. As it was, however, the hall was comfortably well filled, the interest did not lag, and the appliance was, as usual, quite generous.

The lecturer was introduced with some brief and graceful remarks by the Rev. Robert Collyer, and planged at once into his subject. Some people, he said, thought that moral teachers ought not to speak on national topics, but, as he looked at it, a moral teacher must make himself acquainted with these important subjects. If it was true that there were not the topic of the secure of political economy, that was all the more reason why they should get up in the subject. It wasn't the guestion whether a man who undertook to be a moral teacher must make himself acquainted with some tiers and where thieves did not be true to the partial of the people in this college professor, nor political or the value of the relative value of the re ceregymen were not up in the suchee of pointent economy, that was all the more reason why they should get up in the subject. It wasn't the ques-tion whether a man who undertook to be a moral teacher had the knowledge contained in the en-cyclopedias at his fingers' ends, but it was the duty of a citizen to understand the interests and policy of the country, and to understand them sas to be prepared to speak to his fellow-citizens concerning them. No question was of more im-portance than this subject of finance, upon which as proposed to sposk.

He then reviewed the causes which led to

He then reviewed the causes which led to

THE PANIC OF 1873,—
going over pretty much the same ground as that
taken in his previous lecture on the same topic.
Among these causes were the Civil War, European
conflicts, changes in the manner of carrying on the
commerce of nations, reckless business adventures,
etc. When a man went into business, said he, he
put his character in pawn. Credit had been unlimited, the whole country had been imbriaced
with burrowing and lending, and at last there came
a time when everybody wanted to settle up.
[Laughter.] That was the panic. It had been
said that the difficulty was want of confidence, but said that the difficulty was want of confidence, but the real difficulty was want of cash. [Laughter.] With the breaking out of the War-that furnace, that waster, that destroyer—the Government became a great purchaser, and the gigantic fundamended to carry on these purchases made business jump. There were not hours enough in the day nor wheels enough in the mill to suit this new state of things. By-and-by the Government found that it needed to borrow money. Gold and silver it had not in sufficient quantities, and then commenced the practice of borrowing money. And just here he would ask his hearers to listen to a little lecture on finance, promising that it should not be long or tedious, and that it would work around to the silver question, in which he knew his audience was interested. [Applause.] As to the question of the prospects of gold and silver, and which of this two should preponderate, he had no bersonal interests. He was not a politician, but he intended to have his say about them. [Laughter,] Property was simply matter—the child of wealth—and gold and silver were merely its representatives. It might be asked why a man wanted representatives of property. Simply for the reason that it was decidedly inconvenient to move his wealth around with him, when he desired so to do, if it happened to be in the form of property. Gold, or silver, or paper, on the other hand, were portable. A man didn't want to carry his overcoats around him everywhere he went, for instance, unless he was a lecturer and had then stolen every night. [Great laughter.] Gold was the first substance to represent universal prosperity, for the reason that he went, for instance, unless he was a lecturer and had then stolen every night. [Great laughter.] Gold was the first substance to represent aniversal prosperity, for the reason that he went, for instance, unless he was a lecturer and had then stolen every night. [Great laughter.] Gold was the first substance to represent aniversal prosperity, for the reason that the carry his overcoats a aid that the difficulty was want of confidence, but the real difficulty was want of cash. [Laughter.]
With the breaking out of the War-that fur-

below the gold dollar, was a fraud that was a disgrace to any nation, and ought to be a shame to any Legislature. [Applause.] He would not say that he regarded a bi-metallic currency—that is, two kinds of coin—as the best. Nevertheiess, it was a mere question of expediency and convenience. He did not regard an old wooden plow as being as good as a modern steel share. Nevertheiess a wooden blow was better than no plow at all, and a nation might be obliged to take what was second-best when it could not get what was first-best. There was no moral objection to it. The real objection to silver as a concomitant coin was that it was liable to fluctuate, and fluctuations of only in the course of a year or two, from local or general disturbances, the gold dollar could buy of silver bullion 415 grains, then it had an unequal coin. Or if Government put 416, 417, 420, or 424 into the silver dollar, and then, by fluctuation, it went an adverse way, there was another difficulty. When small foins were wanted, silver was better than gold because it could be subdivided into small coins to meet the wants of small traders, whereas gold could not, because, on account of the relation between its weight and value, a small gold coin would be a mere speek. Silver coins of small denominations were of larger size, and, therefore, nandable, manageable. Silver made the basis of small coins where nations engaged in small transactions; gold where these transactions were larger. In silver and copper, the small coins were more useful. In all those wast and populous countries where people were poor, and where it cost but 10 cents a day to live, and therefore, nandable, manageable. Silver was the more proper coin. But as a nation grew large, and people rich, and transactions are, and therefore, pandable, manageable. Silver done the basis of combined the proper coin, and the proper coin, and the proper coin, and the proper coin, and the proper coin commerce. America had practically adopted gold exclusively for the last score or two of years, bec

value, the same in every market of the world. [Applanse.]

BUT MEN WERE PERPLEXED

on this subject. One thing they did understand was the hard times, and editors and politicians were saying. 'Only remonetize the silver dollar, and then you will have money enough.' And yet there was more money now than people wanted. The only trouble was, they couldn't get it. If two thousand millions of silver was poared into the country to-day, did anybody suppose he could go, as he would go to a water-trough, and scoop in all he wanted to? [Laughter.] There was a glut of money. Not ten years ago friends of his lent money in Illinois at 20 per cent annually by mortgages on farms. Sometimes 15 or 10 per cent was the ruling value on loans. But to-day men couldn't loan it at 10 per cent on good security. They could loan it to beggars, to bank-rupts, to men who were fixiled out completely. But to men that were sound they could not loan it at 8 per cent, while five years ago they could have loaned it on good security at from 10 to 12. The country was loaded down with mortgages. He was fortunate enough to have some on his own property—something to keep it down and make it stay. (Laughter.) There was plenty of money, but people couldn't get it. Why? Because there was no market. Why? Because there was no confidence. Why? Because there was no market. Why? Because there was no confidence. Why? Because the currency fluctuated BUT MEN WERE PERPLEXED

JUDGE M' ALLISTER AND THE VAGRANT ACT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Csucaso, Feb. 6.—The recent decision of Judge McAllister holding the Vagrant act meonstitutional, and his abuse of the Legislature for presuming to pass such act, are so extraordinary that the same should not pass unchallenged.

The ground of his decision was, that the act did not provide for a jury trial. He might as well hold that the entire criminal code of this State is unconstitutional because each section which declares an act a crime or misdemeanor does not provide that the entire criminal code of this State is unconstitutional because each section which declares an act a crime or misdemeanor does not provide for a jury trial. But if nothing were said anywhere in the criminal code with reference to a jury trial the same would not be unconstitutional, for the reason that the Constitution, in Art. II. Sec. 5. gives that right, and is self-executing without an set of the Legislatore. In all cases the Constitution gives that right upon either party demanding the same. Judge McAllister knows as well as any man that a statute is always to be construct so as to render it effectual, if possible, rather than to defeat it. and that if a statute is susceptible of two constructions, one of which would render it unconstitutional and the other not, it is to receive the latter construction as presumptively expressing the legislative intent. Newland vs. Marsen, 19 III. 384.

If the act in question said nothing about a jury, is tt not perfectly clear that, the Constitution furnishing a jury, he was bound to uphold the act, and supplement it by the Constitution? But the act in terms purports to be an amendment of Secs. 370 and 271 of the Criminal Code. And Division 9 of the Criminal Code expressly refers to Secs. 270 and 271, and says that a Justice of the Peace may try such causes, and that "the person accused may have the cause tried by a jury upon the same conditions, and the jury shall be summoned and impancied in the same manner as in civil cases before Justices of the Peace." And Sec. 44 of the chapter on Justices or the Peace. And Sec. 45 of the chapter on Justices retributed, and they should not cease to set under this set the police cleared our city of the worst criminals, and they should not cease to set under the law because this Judge pleases to say that the act is unconstitutional. There is no other Judge in Cook County that will say so.

LIBEL SUIT. Special Disnates to The Chicago Tribune.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Feb. 6.—Col. I. E.
Messmore, of the Democrat of this city, began suit to-day against Don C. Henderson and E. C. Reid, of the Allegan Journal, for \$10,000 damages on a charge of libel. It probably is damages on a charge of thost. It probably is based on the article which was afterwards copied into the Enquirer here, which accused Col. Messmore of a cowardly abandonment of the Union army on the battle-field, and of defrauding the Government while an officer of the Revenue Department.

EIGHTY THOUSAND DRUNKARDS. It is estimated that in the United States 80,000 drunkards die annually, 20,000 of whom acquire the habit through physicians' prescriptions, of the use of "temperance bitters" and "tonics," which are, for the most part, composed of whisky that has been repudiated by the "bar," but by a little "doctoring" and "puffing" speedily becomes a favorite "cure-all." The fact that Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., and his assistant chemists do not use one drop of spirits in preparing his family medicines has induced those utterly ignorant of the rudimentary principles of chemistry to attempt the manumany other impositions, that which they sough to rival and destroy lives and flourishes after them. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is yet the standard remedy for the cure of coughs, colds, consumption, liver complaint, blotches, pimples, tumors, and all blood diseases. Chronic constipation readily yields to the mild and efficient action of bis Pleasant Purgative Pellets, while Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription readily cures those diseases and weaknesses peculiar to women. Are you suffer-ing with some chronic malady? If so, and you wish to employ medicines that are scientifically prepared, that are refined and purified by the ture, that are positive in their action, and speific in the cure of the various forms of disfor which they are recommended, use Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines. Full particulars in Pierce's Memorandum-Book, kept for free dis-

ribution by all druggists. AMUSEMENTS. HOOLEY'S THEATRE-COPERA.

MAX STRAKOSCH, Director. THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING. Feb. 7, AIDA. AIDA. AIDA. With Superb Scenery, New Costumes. Grand Mise en Scene, Military Band on Stage, Grand Ballet. DISS KELLOGIG S. MISS KELLOGIG S. MISS CARY as. Ameris. Graff, Verdi. Conly, Gottschalk, Wilkie. TO-MORBOW (PRIDAY) EVENING, Feb. 8, Grand English Opera Night, THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.
MISS KELLOGG in her great character of Arilne. SATURDAY APTERNOON, Peb. 8.
GRAND MATINEE.....AIDA-AIDA.

Monday, Feb. 11—MIGNON, Tuesday, Feb. 12—NORMA. Wednesday, Feb. 13—DON GIOVANNI, ADMISSION, \$1.00. Reserved Seats, \$2.00 and \$2.50, according to location. Family Circle, 75 ets. Seats secured at Box Office. Librettos for sale at Box Office. HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

H. HAVERLY.......Froprietor and Ma LAST NIGHTS THIS WEEK OF THE
DANITES—FINER STYLE THAN EVER.
Cast, scenery, effects, etc., far superior to first production at this great popular. Theatre. The gifted American the great popular theatre. The gifted American than the great popular than the strength of the great popular than the great popular than the great than the great popular than the great popular

MCVICKER'S THEATRE. LAST NIGHTS. BABY.

JACKITS-CHY'S JAPS ix in number, and the original LITTLE ALL RIGHT, conjunction with 20 Star Specialty Artists. 20. NEW CHICAGO THEATRE. Clark-st., opposite Sherman House.

JOSHUA WHITCOMB. "Uncle Josh," DENMAN THOMPSON, "Little Tot" liss JULIA WILSON, supported by a talented com-uny of ladies and gentlemen.

SAVE TO LEARN HOW TO DO YOUR IT READ AND HEED HAIR WHAT POLLOWS

SAVE YOUR HAIR.—The laws of Health and Longevity demand it, the customs of social life require it. The matter is of great importance in

BEAUTIFY YOUR HAIR.-It is the surming crown of glory, and for the loss of it then no compensation.

KATHAIRON

Yale, is the most perfect preparation in the world for preserving and beautifying the hair.

Besides being the best half dressing ever produced, Lyon's Kathairon will positively prevent grayness, and will re-store new hair to bald heads, if the roots and follicles are not destroyed.

A PAIR SPECIMEN. I had been entirely baid for soveral years, constitutional, I suppose. I used a few bottles of Kathairon, and, to my great surprise, I have a thick

th of young hair.
COL. JOHN L. DORRANCE, U. S. A. In every important respect the Kathairon is also-lutely incomparable. It is unequaled 1. To Curo Baldness. 2. To Restore Gray Hair.

3. To Remove Dandruff.
4. To Dress and Beautify the Hair.

BEAR IN MIND .- The Kathairen is no sticky pasto of sulphir and sugar-of-lead, to paint and danb the hair and paralyze the brain. It is a pure and limpid regetable lotion, intended to re-store the hair by natural growth and reinvigoration. It is aplendidly perfumed, and the most delightful toilet dressing known. No lady's or gentleman's tollet outfit is complete without Lyon's Kathairon.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS. AMERICAN LINE

Philadelphia and Liverpool. The only transatiantic line sailing under the Amecan Flag. Sailing every Thursday from Philadelph and Wednesday from Liverpool. RED STAR LINE,

Carrying the Belgian and United States mails. Saffin every twelve days, alternately from PHILADELPHI; and NEW YORK. DIRECT and ONLY to ANTWERP Drafts in amounts to suit. FETER WRIGHT & SONS, Gen'l Agents, 119 East Bandolph-st., Chicago. W. E. LAWRENCK, Manager.

STATE LINE NEW YORK TO GLASGOW. LIVERPUOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST. AND LONDONDERRY. STATE OF GEORGIA......Thursday, Feb. 16 STATE OF LOUISIAN A.

First cable \$55 and \$70, according to accommodations. Return thekets at reduced rates, currency, Second Cabin, \$40. Return tickets are reduced rates. Steer age, \$26. Apply to AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., General Agents.

J. WARBACK, Manager, 124 Washington-st., Chicago.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS BOLIVIA. Peb. 9, 10 am i DEVONIA. Peb. 22, 10 am VICTORIA. Peb. 16, 6 a m i ANCHORIA. Meb. 3, 3 p m New York to London direct, New York to London direct, ANGLIA. Feb. 13, 6 a. m. i AUCTRALIA. Feb. 27 2 pm Cabina, 825 to 676. Excursion Tickets as redoned rates.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, 96 Was NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS. New York to Queenstown and Liverpool.
Saturday, Jan. 19-3 p. m.
Saturday, Jan. 28-11 a. m.

QUEEN. Saturday, Jan. 29-11a. m.
To London.
CANADA. Thursday, Jan. 24-0½ a. m.
Cabin. \$50 to \$70, currency; steerage, \$26. Drafts
for £1 upward issued at very low rates. Apply to
P. B. LARSON, No. 4 South Clark-st.

North German Lloyd.

The steamers of this Company will sail every Saturday from Bremen Pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken. Rates of passage—From New York to Southsmpton, Bodon, Havre, and Bremen, first cable, \$100; second cable, \$60, gold; steerage, \$00 currency. For freight of CRRICHS & CRRICKS Great Western Steamship Line. From New York to Bristol (England) direct.
CORN WALL. Williams. Thursday, Jan.
SOMEISET Stamper, and \$70; Intermediate, \$43
Cubin passage, \$50, \$60; and \$70; Intermediate, \$43
Steerage, \$50. Return Tickets as favorable rates. Frepaid Sieerage certificates, \$38. Apply to WM. F.
WHITE. "Tilers". Milchiam chemical Railroad.

CUNARD MAIL LINE. Sailing three times a week to and from British Ports. Lowest Prices. Apply at Company's Office, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., Chicago. P. H. DU YERNET. General Western Agent. STARCH.

ERKENBRECHER'S Bon-Ton Starch

ANDREW ERKENBRECHER, CINCINNATI. Brienbrecher's World-Famous Corn-Starch for Pool.

PHOTOGRAPMY.



The Woman's Hospital of the State of Illinois,
278 THIRTIETH-ST., Chicago,
Between Wabash and Michigan ave.
The Woman's Free Dispensery connected with this institution is open every wednesday and Salarday from 11 to 1 o'clock for the gratuitous treatment of Diseases of Women.

Traina

dendota & Galesburg Express. 77:25 a.m. 77:45 p.m.

Miawa & Streator Express. 77:25 a.m. 77:45 p.m.

Miawa & Streator Express. 10:06 a.m. 78:15 p.m.

Duluque & Stoux City Express 10:06 a.m. 78:15 p.m.

Pacific Fast Express. 10:20 a.m. 78:40 p.m.

Pacific Fast Express. 10:20 a.m. 78:40 p.m.

Downer's Grove Passenger. 11:00 a.m. 78:40 p.m.

Authors Passenger. 11:00 a.m. 78:40 p.m.

Authors Passenger. 11:00 a.m. 78:40 p.m.

Bowner's Grove Passenger. 11:00 a.m. 78:55 a.m.

Bendot a Streator Passenger. 4:15 p.m. 70:10 a.m.

Freenor & Dubuque Express. 10:00 p.m. 6:45 a.m.

Freenor & Dubuque Express. 10:00 p.m. 6:55 a.m.

Freenor & Express. 10:00 p.m. 78:55 a.m.

Pullman Palace Dining-Cars and Fullman 18-whe Pullman Palace Dining-Cars and Pullman 18-wh Sleeping-Cars are run between Chicago and Omaha the Pacific Express. CHICAGO. ALTON & ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO KANSAS CITT & DENVER SHORT LINES. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison st. bridge, Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 122 Handoloh-st. Kanasa City & Denver Fast Rx *12:50 p. m. *8:40 p.
81. Louis & Springfield Ex..... 9:00 h. m. *8:00 p.
82. Louis & Springfield Ex.... 9:00 h. m. *8:00 p.
82. Louis & Springfield & Texas *6:00 p. m. *7:00 p.
Pekin and Poeris Fast Express 9:00 p. m. *7:50 s.
Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex. *8:00 s. m. *7:50 s.
Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex. *8:00 s. m. *8:00 p.
Streator, Lacon, Wash fron Ex *12:90 p. m. *3:40 p.
Jollet & Dwight Accommodat *4:35 p. m. *9:00 s. CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL BAILWAY. Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Tickes Office, ci South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at depot. | Leave. | Arrive. * 7:55a. m. * 7:55p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.
L. foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-s-Ticket office. 121 Randolph-st., near Ch MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

not, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-secon
cleke Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of toloph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House via Main and Air Line)... * 7:00 a. m. *6 :55 p. 10 xpress... * 7:40 p. as BALTIMORE & OHIO.

TTTSBURG, PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO BAILWAY. Trains leave from Exposition Building, to roe-st. Ticket Offices: 83 Clark-st., Pali Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Buil LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN. | Leave. Arriva. | Arriva. | Morning Mail—Old Line. | 7:35 a. m. 7:40 p. m. N. Y. & Boston Special Ex. | 9:00 a. m. | 7:40 p. m. | 7:40 PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R. (Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)
Depot corner of Clinton and Carroll-sta. West Side. KANKAKEE LINE Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty, incinnati, Indianapolis & 9:30 s. m. 9:00 p. m. Night Express. . . 8:00 p. m 7 7:20 s. m. CHICAGO, BOOK INLAND & PAOTPIO RAILEOAD
Depot, corner of Van Buren and sherman sts. Ticket
Office, 54 Clark-st., Sherman House.
Leare. Arriva.

ERKENBRECHER'S

Bon-Ton Starch

Is absolutely odorless, and Chemically Pure.

It is snowflake white,
It is susceptible of the highest and most lasting Polish.

It possesses greater strength of body than other trade brands.

It is packed in Pound Parcels.
Full Weight guaranteed.

It is packed in Pound Parcels.
Full Weight guaranteed.

It is manufactured in the heart of the greatest cereal region of the Globe.

It is snowflake white,
It is snowflake white,
It is packed in Pound Parcels.
Full Weight guaranteed.

It is packed in Pound Parcels.
Full Weight guaranteed.

It costs less money than any Starch in the World.

It is manufactured in the heart of the greatest cereal region of the Globe.

It is sold universally in America by Grocers and Dealers.

Its annual consumption reaches
Twenty Million Pounds.

Andrew ERKENBRECHER,
CINCINNATI.

Erkenbrecker's World-Famous Corn-Starck for Poas.

Britanteed in law well is law eligible the state of the reach and properly used on or along the company since the execution, the reaches and properly used on or along the company accounted by valid company accounted by valid company accounted by valid counters and the said Chicago and lows halfroad company accounted by valid counters and the said chicago and lows failing of the said chicago and lows failing of the property unchased for the construction of said railroad, all the engines, tenders, care, and machiner, all kinds of rolling stock owned by said counters and property unchased for the construction of said railroad, and all the engines, tenders, care, and machiner, all kinds of rolling stock owned by said chicago and lows failing of the care, sum and said property used on or along the company since the execution of the said chicago and lows failing the said chicago and lows failing to eath railroad, and all the reasts, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, and interest whatever, a well in law as in equity, or and interest whatever, as well in law as in equity, or and interest whatever, and all the

which he shall be entitled, together as one entire property, and not in senerate parceis. Unflated bonds and coupous accured by the mortgage foreclosed is asid coase may be received by the Master from the purchaser in lieu of cash in part payment of the purchasemoney in the manner, to the extent, and upon the terms authorized by the said decree, and for the character and terms of sale, and time snameds of payment, reference is had to said decree of record in said cause in said Court.

February 4, 1878.

MENEY W. BISHOP, Master in Chancery of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Norther District of Illinois. TREASURY DEPARTMENT OFFICE OF CONFTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, Dec. 3, 1877.—Modice is hereby given to all persons who may have calama accasant the Third National Bank of Chicago, Ill., that the same must be presented to Hansington W. Jackson, Receiver, with the legal proof thereof, within three months from this date, they will be disallowed. JNO. JAY KNOZ.



THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The pullding occupied by Hadley Brothers, book-ellers, on Washington street between State and carborn, has just been sold to Marshall Field for 75,000. The papers have not yet been made out. Ex-Aid. Stout has sued Clem Periolat for \$176, aid to be a portion of a "divy" put up by a con-ractor who bid on the Fullerton avenue contract. riolat says he didn't handle the money, but

No. 292 Clark street apon Christian Bahr, who committed suicide by cutting his throat; and upon Jacob Schmidt, who died suddenly of Bright's disease at No. 143 Church street.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, No. 88 Madison street (Tribure Building), was, at 8 a. m., 36 degrees; 10 a. m., 38; 12 m., 43; 3 p. m., 48; 8 p. m., 42. Barometer at 8 a. m., 29.95; 8 p. m., 29.90.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of lanagers of the Old People's Home was held at the lome on Indiana avenue and Thirty-ninth street sterday afternoon. Three hundred and nine ollars and fifty-eight cents was collected during to last month.

The lady managers of the Home for the Friendess held a regular monthly meeting yesterday. It ppeared that there were in the Home 134 inmates, a increase of eighteen in the month. The relights for the month were \$1,836.56, and the discrements, \$1,070.68.

The Committee on Constitution and By-Laws of he Chicago Mining Stock Exchange held a private neeting at the Commercial Hotel yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock for the purpose of revising the ame. A meeting of the stocknolders will be held his afternoon at 1 o'clock at the same place.

D. H. Miller, of No. 198 Ontario street, writes to say that he was not fined for selling adulterated milk, but merely for selling skimmed milk. He claims that the sample on which he was fined was from a can which was to be sold as skimmed milk, but the Justice wouldn't believe him about it. The Committee having in charge the matter of memorial to the late George B. Armstrong, the ather of the postal railway service, held a meeting yesterday and appointed Mr. Squiers, Mr. thart, and Capt. White a Committee to prepare lanks, etc., and make arrangements for raising

Among the guests at the Palmer House is Mr. M. Dobery, of Baltimore, the General Freight ent of the B. & O. Railroad; Mr. M. E. Ingalls, Cincinnati, the Chicago, Cincinnati & Lafsyette ilroad; and Mr. G. B. Sprigza, of Hamilton. t., the General Freight Agent of the Great stern Railroad of Canada.

A petition for the pardon of Ben Boyd, the en-raver of counterfeit bank-note plates, now serv-ng out a term of ten years in Johlet, has been igned by his friends, and, having passed through washington, has been referred to District-At-to.ney Bungs. whose decision will probably settle the question of Boyd's liberty.

The schooner Mears, lying in the river near Mad-ison street bridge, with a cargo of corn on board for spring delivery at Buffalo, became waterlog_ed day before yesterday. The leak was discovered just in time to save the grain from damage. The pamps were put in operation, and the water will be kept out until the vessel can be placed in dry-dock for repairs.

lock for repairs.

There was nothing particularly new around the unsted oanks yesterday. Twenty-seven hundred bloated depositors are wanted at the Fidelity og get their dividends, and McAuliffe reported hat they were very lax in coming. One man has 8,800 in the bank, and yet he has not called inother deposited \$-00 in 1872, and has interest the amounting to \$200.34, and has never called here since.

A morning paper yesterday announced that the Rev. Dr. Gregory. President of the Illinois Industrial College, had lectured at Unity Church on the preceding evening. This will be news to the reverend gentleman, who was at that moment listening to a talk by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, instead of making one on his own account. C. A. Gregory, a Ch.caroan and a lawyer, was the lecturer, and is entitled to the credit thereof.

ctive Arnold, of Denver, passed through the st evening in charge of Occar Nenninger, of few days ago at Newark, N. J. The ris a fine-appearing young man, and very tably connected, and the charge against him the "sasted ore" on the Boston Smelting any, of Golorado, in November, and thereby ed the concern to the tune of about \$3,000. Img ore" is a crime unknown here. It is a process, and yet a grave offense in Col-

A postal-card signed W. C. Smoot, and directed

rions of the sick man wishes, he can have the card by calling at this office.

A memorial service for the Rev. Samuel Chase, D. D., who died Jan. 15, last, was held last evening in the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul, corner of Washington and Feoras streets. The services were of an impressive character, and were participated in by Bishop McLaren, and the Rev. Drs. S. Harris, Cushman, and Locke, Canon Knowles, W. H. Korrison, G. C. Street, Smith O'Brien, Arthur Ritchie, and S. T. Allen. The Rev. Dr. Morrison, of Oak Park, one of the oldest presbyters in Episcopal Diocese, preached the sermon. He sketched the life and eminent services of Dr. Chase, and pand a just trioute to his memory. The congregation was quite large.

The purification wing of the Democratic party held a meeting last evening in the reading-room of the Palmer House to consider ways and means for deodorizing. Mr. William McNally was in the chair. Mr. W. W. O'Brien made a purification speech, in the conres of which he stigmatized the Democratic ticket-peddiers and the Democratic alloon-keepers as foul excresences upon the Democratic sloon, and recommended a system of starvation. He grew a realistic picture of the quarries of Democratic solou-keepers, intimating rather plainly that all the work which had hitherto been done through the influence of ville whisky. He wanted

etc.—who nad the courage and nobility of soul to ignore saloons.

Judge Forrester followed in an earnest speech, advocating the becessity of an early reorganization of the party, and suggesting that Mr. O'Brien should proceed to stump it through the wards to awaken the sleeping Democrats.

Mr. O'Brien queclined the honor, expressing his readiness to throw himself into tage breach when the time arrived. In the meantime he saw no occasion. He was willing to speak when there was something to speak about, but at the present time there was no question up. He would take the revised constitution home with 'him and examine it. Airangements were made for meetings in various wards, of a somewhat indefinite nature, and, after certain Canarges made in the Committee to take up matters generally, the meeting, which was throughout singularly harmonious and well-conducted, adjourned. A meeting of the Committee will be held baturday afternoon at headquarters, No. 77 Clark street.

called to the chair, and Maj. A. B. Zaremon acted as Secretary.

A constitution was adopted which states that the Society "is organized for the promotion of brotts-erly sentiment among all citizens of foreign birth, to combine all such citizens and their sons, for the purpose of instructing them in their duties as citizens, and to eventually protect them both individually and collectively in the assertion and maintenance of their rights and privileges under the Constitution and laws or the United States, and the State of Illinois. The Society is to be known as the Cosmopolitan Association of Foreign-Born Citizens. The affairs of the Association of Foreign-Born Citizens. The affairs of the Association will be governed by a General Committee, and Committees from each nationality represented in the organization will steep the organization will be perfected and a permanent place for meeting will be perfected and a permanent place for meeting will be commented.

THE CITY-HALL.

Advertisements for proposals to do the work on the Kighteenta street viaduct over the railroad tracks will be published next week, and the con-tractors will probably begin operations in April. The job will cost \$38,000.

The job will cost \$18,000.

The work of strengthening the crib progresses rapidly. To give the structure additional security against the action of the water, some rip-rap work will be thrown around the foundation. It has not been decided to take the loose stone out of the crib-work and replace them with a cement wall.

THE FOURTH FRESUTERIAN.

After the prayer-meeting last night at the Fourth Presbyterian Church, Mr. Warren Norton called he church members present to order to hear an interesting statement concerning the finances of he church.

"Praise God from whom all blessings now "was sung with spirit, and the meeting adjourned.

**Bosemga House-M. M. Strong, Mineral Point; T. F. Strong, Fond du Lac; H. A. Chase, Milwaukee; Col. J. H. Brown. New York; Levi Rhodes, Rockford; William Young, Milwaukee; C. F. Sumner and H. D. Dunphy, New York; the Hon. W. H. Mooney, Philadelphia... **Jremon! House-F. O. Wyatt, Dubuque; Col. Joe Chapman, Dubuque; W. S. Thornton, Clo. Joe Chapman, Dubuque; W. S. Thornton, Cincinnati, W. H. Turner, New York; C. B. Peck, Port Huron; J. W. Balley, Montpeller; J. F. Murray, Columbus; R. G. Steele, Omaha; J. M. Lee, Port Huron; J. W. Balley, Montpeller; J. F. Murray, Columbus; R. G. Steele, Omaha; J. M. Lee, Port, L. Louis; S. D. Carpenter, Ottumwa; J. E. Simpson, St. Louis; S. D. Carpenter, Ottumwa; J. E. Simpson, St. Louis; S. D. Carpenter, Ottumwa; J. E. Simpson, St. Louis; S. D. Carpenter, Ottumwa; J. E. Simpson, St. Louis; S. D. Carpenter, Ottumwa; J. E. Simpson, St. Louis; S. D. Carpenter, Ottumwa; J. E. Simpson, St. Louis; S. D. Carpenter, Ottumwa; J. E. Simpson, St. Louis; S. D. Carpenter, Ottumwa; J. E. Simpson, St. Louis; S. D. Carpenter, Ottumwa; J. E. Simpson, St. Louis; S. D. Carpenter, Ottumwa; J. E. Simpson, St. Louis; S. D. Carpenter, Ottumwa; J. E. Simpson, St. Louis; S. D. Carpenter, Ottumwa; J. E. Simpson, St. Louis; S. D. Carpenter, Ottumwa; J. E. Simpson, St. Louis; S. D. Carpenter, Ottumwa; J. E. Simpson, St. Louis; S. D. Carpenter, Ottumwa; J. E. Simpson, St. Louis; S. D. Carpenter, Ottumwa; J. E. Simpson, St. Louis; S. D. Carpenter, Ottumwa; J. E. Morrow, J. S. Morrow, J. S.

THE "PATHFINDER."

OME TO GRIEF.

The "Pathinder" has at last found a path, not for one who applied to him for a situation, but for r one who applied to him for a situation, but for mself, and it leads to Joliet, by way of the Crimhimself, and it leads to Joliet, by way of the Criminal Court. Unfortunately, the head of the concern, Chandler, wasn't taken in. He seems to
have given up the management of the business
since The Tailune exposed the so-called "Employment Agencies," and turned ever the business
to one H. L. Otis. A fellow named George Henry
has also been hired as a clerk. And it is these
two men who are in trouble. Notwithstanding the
writing-up of the swindle, for it is nothing else,
the "Pathfinder" has been gathering in much
money, ten or fifteen or more men a

writing-up of the swindle, for it is nothing else, the "Pathinder" has been gathering in much money, ten or fifteen or more men a day calling at the office, Room 20, No. 125 Clark street, and paying \$1, \$2, or \$3, and signing that unique contract, which binds only the applicant, he agreelms in it that whatever he pays shall be forfeited if no work is procured for him within fourteen days. Otis was arrested a week or so ago, but was discharged. Tuesday he was run in again, together with Henry, and they spent the night in the Armory, Yesterday their case was called before Justice Summerfield, and they took a change of venue to Justice D'Wolf. The charge was swindling. There were twenty-five men in the Justice's office who had given up small sums, and, though promised situations, never, of course, got them.

William Bushack: of No. 50 silue Island avenue, who made the complaint, said he saw the Pathinder "ad" in a newspaper, and went to the office. Otis told nim he would get him a place as arriver of a delivery-wagon at \$9 a week. He paid \$1 and signed the contract, out without reading it. He didn't know what it meant. After calling several times, Otis putting him off, he left the city and was gone a week, and a half. He told Otis he was going away. On his return, Otis told him he nad got a place, and written him a letter, but as he didn't come, it had been filled. Bushack wanted the address of the party in order to satisfy himself, but Otis wouldn't tell film where he could be found.

David Smith, of No. 65 North Clark street, also

the address of the party in order to satisfy himself, but Ota wouldn't tell film where he could be found.

David Smith, of No. 65 North Clark street, also in want of work, went to Room 20 to get it. Otis told him he had one or two situations, but they had just been filled. However, he would get Smith a place in a tobacco store, but he asked him to deposit \$2. Smith asked what that was for. Ours said for the situation. He paid the \$2. Then Otis askel him to sign a paper. He wanted to know what it was. Oths said it was a "certificate" for the \$2. so that he could come back in case of trouble and show that he (Otis) had received the money. Otis asked him for his reference, and he gave him the name of a man. That was Friday morning. Otis told him to come Monday, and the place would be open for him. Saturia; he called on his reference, and found that no one had been there to make inquiry sbont him. So he went to Otis, and was told to come Monday. He went, and, after waiting about an hour, Henry came in. Otis soid hemry had been out to see the reference. That was not true. He hadn't been near him. Otis told him to come the next day,—that he was almost sure he would get the job. He called, out he didn't get it.

Mr. Case, who lives at the corner of Butterfield and Twenty-ninth streets, was another victim. He wated a situation in a butcher-shop, and Otis told him he couldn't give him so much, and left. He called the next day, and Otis asked him \$2.50. Case also considered that too much. The cay following he called at the office again, and asked if the situation was still open. Otis said it was, and that he would take \$2 down, but \$3 more must be paid when he got work. Case agreed to this, and paid the \$2. Otis told him he could commence as soon as he saw the party. The salary was to be \$12 a week. He dropped in the next day, the said he hann't had time to see the party, but to come the following Monday. He went, and was requested to call the next day. He didn't get the place, and his money was not returned. He had so,

and his money was not returned. He had grauced over the contract, but couldn't say that he knew its whole contents.

(harles McLain, of No. 23 Archer avenue, was was the next witness. He visited the "Patafander" Jan. 28 and saw Oits and Henry there. He asked Otis to get him a job as presser in a tailor shop. Otis said he had one fer him. "Was it surer!" he asked. "Yes," replied Otis. McLain gave him his last \$2, and Otis told him to come in wednesday, and he would put him to work. He cailed, and Citis informed him that he didn't think that olice would suit, and he would try and get him a better one. "Come in again," he said. McLain did so, and was put off with "Come in Saturday." Otis then said to him, "I have got a situation for you in a dye-house, and you can go to work Wednesday at \$8 a week." McLain told him he had no money, and he didn't know how he was joing to keep himself over Sunday, and asked him for a part of his money back. Otis requested him to wast a minute, and he would make it satisfactory. Then he wrote an order, and said, "Take that to the restaurant, and you can get your meals." He took it, and the man said it was no good, and threw it under the desk. He returned to Otis and told him about it. Otis said there was some mistake, and told him to go to the restaurant Sunday m. rning, and he would have the matter fixed all right. He didn't go. Monday he again went to Otis, and he said "Come Wednesday, and I'll put you to work in a commission house." He called, and found that Dtis was in the Armory. Otis told him that if he cidn't get him a joo the cost would be only the actual expense to him, —50 or 75 cents.

It put you to work in a commission house. Lee called, and found that Otis was in the Armory. Otis told him that if he cidn't get him a joo the cost would be only the actual expense to him,—50 or 75 cents.

David Hartsook, of No. 170 North Carpenter street, was then sworn. Henry asked him what kind of a place he wanted, and he said "Any kind." Henry told him ac could get him a job to orive a soap-wagon. After more talk, lienty asked him again what kind of a place he wished, and Hartsook said "A joo to run a stationary engine." "I have one right here." And he took down some papers and looked over them. He asked for \$3. Hartsook said he didn't have it. Then he wanted \$2.50. The amount was paid. Henry told him to come Tuesday and he would give him a place sure to run an elevator in a hotel at \$15 a week. He went that day, and was told that the party hadn't been seen, and he would have to call again. He called again (Wednesday), but Henry wasn't there. He told Otis, the last time he was at the office, of he didn't get him a situation or give him he money tack there would be war in that office. Otis said he would have to call again. He called again (Wednesday), but Henry wasn't there, he would give him a situation or give him he money tack there would be war in that office. Otis said he would git him work, and there would be no war. If he (intratsook) was "let at "Otis he would give him the \$2 and "take it out of him."

James Keeley, of No. 151 Bissell street, next related his experiences. He wanted a clerischip in a grocery store, and Henry told him the had one for him. He paid \$1.50, and had called he couldn't tell how many times, but didn't get work. At last itenry said, "Come Monday morning." He went, and Henry told him that "the man didn't want anybody, as business was slack." Otis, gave him a letter to a restaurant-keeper at No. 403 State street, and on going there the proprietor said he had engaged a boy the Saturday before. Otis next sent him to Room 62, No. 630 Dearboon street, but it was also sent to the re

Justice D'Wolf thought there was no use in multiplying the testimony, since it was all to the same effect.

THERE WAS NO DEPENSE.

The only thing the victums were cross-examined about was as to their signing the contract.
One of the attorneys (there were two) didn't think a case had been made out

The other was of the same opinion, since no intent had been shown, as required by the statute.
Justice D'Wolf said he had no doubt that this 'Industrias Record and Pathfinder' was a mere machine and instrument for setting money out of poor people, —swindling them. There were seven or eight cases, on each of which a separate indictional could be found, yet he would hold the parties generally for swindling in \$1,000 bail each to await the action of the Grand Jury.

They couldn't furnish bonds, and were committed to the County Jail.

THE RESULT OF THE TRIAL

was very satisfactory to the men and boys who had been robbed, some of them of the last dollar they had. A discharge was anticipated, since the contract is so peculiarly worded that it was doubtful if Otis and Henry could he held under it. Had they been dismissed, as soon as they reached the street the greater portion of the twenty-five victims would have gotten satisfaction by giving Otis a good threshing. Henry would not have been touched, because he is a cripple.

A TRIBUNE reporter had a talk with them in the morning, while they were locked up in the Armo-

used his "best efforts" to get situations. He said when he got out he would continue it. He is a pretty sharp fellow, and very plausible. Henry, on the other hand, smiled when spoken to about the "Pathinder." If he had been candid, he would have said, "I know it is a swindle, but I am not fool enough to say so." He said the "racket" originated in Boston.

The olnding over of these two men will check, if not eradicate, for a time at least, the smide employment ageneles. The "Franklin" gave up the phost after Tus Trukun's exposure, as did the "Chicago," and now the "Pathinder" is in a fair way to be a thing of the past. The police authorities are determined to aqueich this petty swindling, and Superintendent Hickey has given orders to arrest the parties engaged in it every wently-four hours until they shut up shop.

NORTH AVENUE BRIDGE. CHANGES AND COUNTER-CHARGES.

The North avenue bridge controversy has opened

terday that Conro, Carkin & Co. contracted with Westerreit & Cooper, of Plymouth, Ind., for the piles for the bridge, which was accepted by Superintendent Wilson, of the Board of Public Works, without the sanction of the Mayor, and while he was absent from the city. It was stated that the firm were offered piles, such as the specifications called for, thirty feet in length, for 14 cents per foot, but that the firm preferred those of twenty-five feet lengths, and paid 15 cents per foot for them. The contract called for 205 piles to be sunk-180 to be thirty feet long, and twenty-five to be thirty-five feet in length. It is sileged that of the piles driven only about one-half were of the length required in the specifications. It was further stated to the reporter that Mr. Charles S. Crane was actively engaged in gotting up this investigation, which is, in part, based upon a letter now in the hands of Mayor Heath, of which the following is a copy:

vestigation, which is dependently of which the following is a copy:

Charles S. Crane. Esq., Chicago, Ill.—Drar Sir: In reply to your questions in relation to number and kind of piles afriven by me for Coaro, Carrin & Co., at North avenue oridge. Chicago, I will state that I had charge of said pile-driving from the beginning to end. I knew at the time, by a diary I kept, the exact number and length of each and every repl. Lept, the exact number and length of each and every repl. The exact number and it is to the number of piles driven, but only wish to know the proportion of short to long ones, I think about one-haf were thirty feet long, and the balance twenty-five feet long. Indeed, some were so short that they would scarcely stan i up, except as they were held by supports nailed into longer ones. Respectfully,

The above letter is dated at a point on the

a low price. "
MR. WILLIAM B. HOWARD,
whose office is in Room 16 Metropolitan Block, was
also visited. When the reporter visited him he
was very busy with a corkscrew, opening a bottie
of—carmine ink. also visited. When the reporter visited him he was very busy with a corkscrew, opening a bottle of—carmine nik.

"Why," said he, "that bridge is a jewef. It is the best for the money that Chicago has ever had. But I detest newspaper notoriety. So far as I am concerned, I say that the charges made that this bridge is not well built are absolutely and unqualifiedly faise."

Mr. Howard then produced his iron bills, and insisted that the superstructure was the best that could possibly have been built. The plates and channels were made by Carnegle Brothers, of Pittsburg, and Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, of the same place, furnished the rods, while the Vulcan Iron Foundry, of this city, made the castings.

Mr. Howard continued: "The superstructure was built under my direction, and I will stand by its strength, saidshat it will come up to the specifications in every particular. I thought that both Wilson and Thompson acted unfair with me, said were to exacting. I say that it is the best bridge ever built in Chengo, and I will stand by it. The braces in it spoak for themselves. That is all I have got to say."

Mayor Heath says that the investigation will be commenced soon. There are still \$3,000 due Conro, Cartins & Co., and Howard is auxious to get his share, as he has laid out the money. The many charges which are fitting to and fro make an investigation by the Council exceedingly probable. As it stands at present, the case is decledingly mired. A disinterested expert engineer should be employed to carefully examine the structure and report results to the Mayor, whatever they may be.

SOCIAL EVENTS. JONES—ROBERTS.

Mr. Benjamin C. Jones and Miss Nettle Roberts, Mr. Benjamin C. Jones and Miss Nettle Roberts, of this city, were quietly married at the residence of the bridegroom's father, J. Russell Jones, Esq., No. 106 Ashland avenue, at half-past 6 o'clock last evening, the Rev. Dr. Sullivan. Trinity Episcopal Church, officiating. None but the relatives and most intimate associates were present. There were many costly presents, but they were kept out of sight, and the affair was made as quiet and unostentations as possible, owing to the decase of a relative. Mr. and Mrs. Jones started for the East last evening, where they will remain for several weeks.

relative. Mr. and Mrs. Jones started for the East last evening, where they will remain for several weeks.

COMPANY C'S BALL.

Company C of the First Regiment gave a ball at the Mattesoh House last evening, and the affair was a success in every particular. There were acout 150 couples present, which had the effect of crowding the dancing-hall and the parlors to almost an uncomfortable degree. The Committee of Reception, Messrs. H. T. Miles, T. C. Ketcham, G. W. Ford, A. M. Mitchell, W. C. Mulvey, and H. B. Goodwin, performed their duties to the satisfaction of everybody. At half-nast 11 o'clock a fine supper was served in the ordinary, after which the merry pleasure-seekers resumed dancing, and did not depart until long after midnight.

Among those present were Col. and Mrs. E. D. Swain. Capt. and Mrs. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Taylor, Lieut. and Mrs. Hcc, Misses Hattle Wright, Helen Heath, Jennie Peckham, Jennie Oakiey, Mattle Davis, Belle Cowdery, Porter, Clara Skinkle, Rose Moore, Nannie Leonard, Fenn Coiseth, Minnie Green, Davis, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Ely, Lieut. and Mrs. J. B. Tristram, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Offin, Miss Wilce, Misses May Hutchinson, Cora Ormsby, Belle Kingman, Beile Kingland, Richardson, Mary Hoffman, Alile Quirk, Kate Taylor, May Scully, Lizze E. Woods, Emma Gatz, Nellie Leonard, Mamie Sawyer, Hattie Dore, May Conway, Clara Pringle, Emma Lemon, Cora Bassett, Jessie Smth, Neilie Graham, Carrie Brooks, St. Louis; Head, of Kenosha; May Listerman, Lizzie Westerveit, Arnold, Ids Benedict Bowen, Lockport; Belle Marfield, Lient, H. D. Catter, Sergt, J. Y. Oliver, Sergt, H. Miles, Capt. Truman, Lieat. Col. Willians, Messrs, A. E. Ely, L. Ketcham, A. L. Mitchell, G. M. Vanswell, George Bassett, McLain, H. C. Hoffman, Wood, Galitcher, Mulvey, Frazier, Benedict, Streil, R. Bruce kennedy, George Chronkite, Sergt. Hamliton.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

The Grand Jury for the February term will be impaneled Monday and discharged for one week.

In the County Court yesterday the last case set for the January term was disposed of. The trial Judge Jameson yesterday fixed the bond of Skelly, Walker, et'al., indicted by the late Grand Jury, at \$1,500 in each case. No ball was offered during the day.

during the day.

Miss McKee visited the jail yesterday, the first time since her trial. Her visit was to bid her acquaintances there good-by and to gather up the effects she had when a prisoner.

John Wagner, a North Side practitioner, who has had considerable trouble in his career in nurturing a ponderous mustache, came into the Criminal Court yesterday in answer to an indictment, and had his bail fixed at \$500. The charge against him is, that he collected about \$100 for a client which he has neglected to turn over.

At a meeting of the Committee on Town and

At a meeting of the Committee on Town a Town Accounts yesterday an order was made it bidding the Supervisors in the several towns of a county from issuing orders to the poor for tea coffee. They are to be so instructed, and, wheth they obey the order or not, the Committee will refuse to pass on such bills in the future.

The county purchases that \$100.000.

The county purchases about \$100,000 worth of meat annually, and the contract for furnishing it was let to O'Donneil without competition by a strict "Ring" vote. The County Agent's office dispenses about \$60,000 of the amount, the Hospital consumes \$10,000, and the Poor-House and insane Asylum about \$20,000. This is the largest contract in the gift of the Board.

contract in the gift of the Board.

Capt. Keonsph, Supervisor of the Town of Lemont, was before the Committee on Town and Town Accounts yesierday in answer to an invitation. The complaint against him was that he had been too liberal to his constituents, but he was not inclined to regard it as much of a crime. He was told, however, not to be so lavish in his charity in the future, and reminded of the fact that, while his town only paid about \$3,000 into the Treasury. Its paupers took out twice that amount. He resented the insult by asking the Committee out, and as they drank with him they thought better of him, and he went off determined to do pretty much as he pleased, remarking that the county was bound to take care of its paupers, etc.

The Committee on Public Buildings and Public

take care of its paupers, etc.

The Committee on Public Buildings and Public Service met yesterday afternoon. The first thing it did was to take up again the matter of allowing Walker an estimate from Egan of \$27,000 on the Court-House work. Examining the estimate, an error of several thousand dollars was found in the calculations, yet it was allowed, the Committee reconsidering its former action in cutting the estimate down to \$21,000. If the estimate is incorrect,—and the Committee said it was,—it is a little strange that it was passed on. The question of holding a conference with the city authoristes about building a dome for the Court-House was also considered, but all that was done was to call in the County Attorney and urge upon him to give an opinion as to whether the county could force the city to build a dome, which he promised to present in a few days.

all descriptions, and is to be rigidly kept up.

Justice Morrison yesterday held Thomas Grady and John MeVeigh in \$1,000 each to the Criminal Court for attempting to burglarize Levy's tailor-shop, No. 429 West Madison street; Grady \$500 additional for the larceny of a seal cap and other articles from Richard Bissell, of No. 949 Fraint eacune; Alphonse Stanber and Fred Koss, assaulting and cutting William Born, who is not yet able to be about, \$1,000 to the lett; John McCormick, a hardened young wretch, who beats and threatens to kill his orphan sisters and an old lady who cares for them, \$2,500 to keep the peace. Frank Hembes, the forger and confidence man, who obtained quantities or goods on orders bearing the forzed signatures of various brewing firms, was held in \$600 to the Criminal Court on each of fourteen charges, before Justice Kaufmann.

It is highly probable that the West-Division po-

held in \$600 to the Criminal Court on each of fourteen charges, before Justice Kaufmann.

It is highly probable that the West-Division police will come in for a scoring before Judge McAllister this morning. In several stations the police
have a habit of booking certain prisoners
on the slip, "—that is, putting no charge against
them, so that it is impossible to secure their release on bail or in any other way save by procuring
a writ of habeas corpus. It is said by competent
authorities that there is no law for such proceedings. A few nights ago C. D. Curtis an. C. H.
DeWitt were arrested while carrying off about \$250
worth of property, supposed to be stolen. They
were booked on the slip, and the greatest secrecy
was preserved about the affair. They remained, in the lock-up last night, and
no friends, not even Curtis wife, was allowed to
see tnem,—a privilege that is seldom if ever denied
the meanest thief. But it is alleged these men are
not thieves, and the goods, it appears, belong to
Mrs. Coulter and Mrs. Curtis, wife and mother-inlaw of one of the prisoners. A friend wao objects
to bring the case up on a writ of habeas corpus this
morning, and the practice is so lilegal that the
police can hardly fail to receive a scoring.

SUBURBAN.

SUBURBAN.

EVANSTON.

The Village Trastees met Tuesday evening at the rooms of the Board on Davis street, and disposed of certain business which has been awaiting their action for three weeks.

The Village Treasurer's report for January was read and placed on file. It showed: Receipts, \$16, 329.50; disbursements, \$1, 618.01. The report showed a balance in the Treasury, Jan. 31, of \$14.712.40.

Mr. Ira A. Bolly, Superintendent of the Water-Works, submitted his monthly report. It showed that 7, 424, 746 galions of water had been pumped during January; also, that the expense had been \$338.28 for that period.

Accompanying the monthly report was another detailing the workings of the Department for the past nine months, and appended to this latter was Mr. Holly's formal resignation from the position of Water-Works Superintendent, stating, as the grounds of his withdrawai, that he had accepted a similar position at Burlington, Ia. The resignation was accepted, to take effect Feb. 15.

The Committee to whom was referred, at a previous meeting, a petition from Hill & De Condres asking leave to build a mammoth breakwater parallel to the lake shore between Davis and Church streets, and a few hundred feet out into the water, it being designed to convert the inclosed area into a coal and lumber yard, reported adversely to the scheme, and submitted along with their report a remonstrance from the Executive Committee of the University demonstrating that the village has no power anyway to grant such a petition. The report was adopted.

Mr. John Ebert, a practical machinist, well known in Chicago, was elected Superintendent and Chief Engineer. Adjourned for two weeks.

Oosdish Huse, Esq., denies the truth of the statement that the Northwestern Railroad is negotiating with him for the purchase of his land in the vicinity of the old depot as a site for a new one.

Mrs. Hurd, wife of the Hon. Harvey B. Hurd, who has for many years been somewhat of an invalid, was stricken with paralysis Monday evening.

While a tending a meeting o

THE ADMIRABLE "EQUITABLE."

In the eighteenth annual statement of the Equitable Life-insurance Society, found on our first page, the myriad of friends of that fine organization, as well as the general public, will find figures at once interesting, pertinent, and gratifying. The Equitable holds deserved prominence among the very best of the world's life-insurance companies, and its business last year showed how firmly the organization is rooted in the good will of everybody. No policy-holder in the Equitable ever bothers but what his beneficiary will receive the full amount of the insurance. All policies are paid as soon as due, and the Society is alike a source of consolation to the bereaved and of pride to the country

Manner in Which Revenue Frauds Are - Committed There.

Mr. Hermann Raster Relates Some Interesting Experiences.

What the Government Loses Between Dishonest Merchants and Weighers.

THE TERBUNE called attention yesterday in an editorial to the large amount of staling that is done in the New York Custom-House, by which the Government is defrauded of millions of revenue yearly. Having learned that Hermann Raster, Esq., editor of the Staats-Zeifung, at one time held a position in that office, a reporter called on him last evening to learn his experience while there. Mr. Raster, like Richard Grant White and other literary men, had sufficient time to serve the Government faithfully, and his position was that of weigher,—an honorable and an important one, and he held it five verus.

of weigher,—an honorable and an important one, and he held it sive years.

When I went into office in 1861," said he, "the Custom-House was full of the traditions of the Democratic Administration, and was considered as crooked as it could be. It took some time for the new officials to learn the workings, and a great many of the foremen had to be retained on account of their technical knowledge. They held the reins in their hands, and when they found an officer was careless, and interested only in drawing his salary, they continued their old habits. As soon as I took hold I beued their old habits. As soon as I took hold I be-gan to make observations. I didn't want the wool pulled over my eyes. I had to retain a deputy as police over my eyes. I had to retain a copally as assistant weigher, and he looked upon me as a wolf. He would say, It is customary to do this or to do that, and I would tell him I didn't care what the custom was,—that I wasn't bound to follow old customs, but to do what was right. There were nineteen weighers, and the whole port, including Brooklyn, was divided into as many districts, each

street, and the supplier of contracting the supplier of the su

without any questions. It was the off were, and out of the 120 chops there was not a single tare where the odd ounces were less than eight. "I'll tare these myself, 'I said. And I went to the bonded warchouse, —the fellows there didn't like a new broom, —and I got the tare from the same cases, so that there could be no excuse, and found out that more than half of the total number of chops had a tare where the odd ounces were in favor of the Government and against the merchants. I flaured up the difference on that one cargo, and by putting eight ounces and over instead of seven and under, there was a profit of \$0,000 in currency.

ALSO IN RAHLROAD IRON the weight from the importers. It is just the same thing as the appraisers taking the invoice appraisement. A cargo consists of many thousands of rails, so many 16 feet long, so many 18 feet, so many 20, so many 22—perhaps five or six different lengths; the igares are given; and it is a dreadful job to weigh toem. I had detected a house in a small fraud, and, when a cargo of rails came in for them, I was suspicious. I farst got their weights to find out if they intended to cheat. They expected to have those weights returned. I set my men to work, and got out fifty rails of each size and weighed them—the average weight holding good for the whole; and the weights were so much over those in their invoice hat it was a matter of \$8,000. It might have been much greater, because I had great suspicions that they had given the number of long rails fluch less than really was the case. To ascertain that fact would have taken two or three weeks, since the whole cargo would have had to be unloaded and counted. When I reported to the Deputy Surveyor, under whom the weighers work, he said, as it was such a large job, to let it go.

"There are a great many articles, but I cannot enter into details, in which a great deal of fraud is possible, and, I have no dout, is being perpetrated.

"There are a great many articles, out I cannot enter into details, in which a great deal of fraud is possible, and, I have no donot, is being perpetrated.

TAKE PEPPER.

It comes in bulk, and is bougat originally from ignorant people who don't know anything about weight. A fellow may bring in a bag weighing I o possible, and the boyer says, 'Call it fifty. And a cargo is made up, and the invoice contains ignres which do not give more than one-half the roal weight. Under other circumstances this would be considered prima facie evidence of fraud, but it is not so loozed upon, because the importer states distinctly 'be the same more or less,' and thus escapes the charge of having intendigence in the weights. There may be half a million pounds in a vessel, and the invoice calls for only 300,000 pounds. The circks in the Custom-House know that the weight's considerably more, —100,000 or 200,000 more, or course; they have no means of ascertaining. The pepper is put up in bags. They are weighed, and the weigher hands in a return say for 400,000, when actually there is 500,000. The duty upon the 100,000 would be a clear gain to the importer, and he could well afford, where he made \$10,000 to 100 and 100

CURRENT OPINION.

O yes! Mulligan was a Massachusetta man. - New York World (Dem.).

The son of massescenastic who hencerotta gazes upon the states of William King, in Memo-rial Hall, without clenching his fist and breathing slaughter against Jim Blaine, will rank as a craven whom it were base flattery to call a clam.—Wash-ington Post (Dem.).

inglon Post (Dem.).

If the Bland bill is placed on the statute-book, and the President does not do everything in his power to defeat it, and to obstruct its operations after it is passed, Mr. Haves' Administration will be damned for all time, while Mr. Hayes, with his good intentions, will be known in history as the man who was so engaged in holding his finger over the tap of the cask, corruption. that he did not notice the efforts of Congress to knock out the bung.—Sprangleid (Mass.) Union (Geldite Rep.). If the Bland bill is amended so as to

If the Bland bill is amended so as to charge segnorage in the free coinage of silver buillon, gold ought to be placed in the same category. Under our mint system no charge whatever was made for the coinage of gold or silver prior to the act of Feb. 21, 1853, which provided for a seignorage charge of one-half of 1 percentum. When the so-called demonetizing act of April 1, 1873, was passed, the seignorage charge for gold dollars was reduced to one-fifth of 1 percentum and finally abolished altogether by the second section of the act of Jan. 14, 1875, commonly known as the Resumption act. Now, if the seignorage charge is revived, it should be revived for gold as well as silver.—St. Louis Republican (Dem.).

The carryly capacinosed stead the new post of silver.

The gayly caparisoned steeds the new part ty is that a promise to pay, well stuck to, is as good as the gold; that greenbacks should be reeled off in the Treasury Department as the telegraph operator reels off his paper, and that the prime function of the august Secretary should be to stand and ciip them off as the wants of trade demand. A little cloud about as large as a man's hand—a good hand, say four acee and a club—overshadows this delightful arrangement, and that is the candidacy of Daniel's guide, philosopher, and friend, Thomas A. Hendricks. They cannot afford to antagonize each other and shake Indiana and Lake Michigan to the mouth of the Big Miami. It may be they will both withdraw and compromise on Uncle Jimmy Williams.—Uincianati Commercial Ind. Rep. 1.

A great many who attended the meeting Monday night to indorse Senator Hill's opposition to silver dollars, and wore out their boot-hee Monday night to indores sension mill's opposition to silver dollars, and wore out their boot-heels and walking-canes in the vain attempt to get up a little applause, seemed to be impressed with the idea that the entire business was inaugurated for the Durpose of "vindicating" Mr. Hill. This feeling seems to be periodic. Scarcely a monta passes that Mr. Hill does not need to be "vindicated;" but it may be said that, after all, the real purposes of the people are to obtain relief, and not to argue with statesmen like Hill and Lamar. It may be said, moreover, that it is possible for a man, of even many men, to believe most heartily in the justice, wisdom, and necessity of remonetizing silver, without impagning the motives or questioning the sincerity of Mr. Hill. This may appear strange to those who seem to believe that everyoody should sneeze when the distinguished Georgian takes sund, but the fact will cease to be at all peculiar long before this financial discussion is over. The goldicise lacked but very little of "vindicating" Mr. Hill's course. They had speakers enough, but they lacked argument and a crowd. The people were out in considerable force, and it seemed to be impossible to carry things either by strategy or storm. The crowd was too large and too unanimous the other way.—Allant (Ga.) Constitution (Dem.).

The silver metalists can state their points in a clear, proper, logical form, as follows: 1. The contract with our creditors was to pay them in cois. 2. This coin, as fixed by is x, and understood in the contract, was both silver and gold.

3. Since this contract was made, and without the action being known or understood by the people, silver was demonetized. 4. This demonetization was, and could be, in the interest of only one party,—the bondhoiders. 5. It did increase the value of their investments in our bonds, this increase being secured by legislation that was undoubtedly surreptitions. 6. The restoration of the silver standard does them no wrong, as their bonds still claim only payment in coin; and silver being understood as coin when the contract was made, it is perfectly legitimate to recoin silver of the same standard, and use it in payment of bonds. 7. This recoinage, the people, after fully investigating the merits and facts of the case, demanded. No reasonable person doubts that both East and West silver recoinage is demanded by the people. 8. If the effect is to paymen who labor in silver, they understand this, and are willing to receive it, not doubting that the coin will be worth the dollar, in making purchases, it professed to be. This fit, substantially, the whole case. It will be well for members of Congress to know that this subject will not bear to be trified with. If silver is not remonetized by the present Congress, it will inevitably enter into Congressional issues in the next political canvass. A Congress The silver metalists can state their points with the state of the present congress, it will inevitably enter into Congress in the next political canvass. A Congress will then be elected that will pass a harsher measure than even the Bland bill, and this without delay. —Pittsburg Gazette (Rep.).

The veto power is the royal prerogative of the Constitution. It had its origin in England when her Kings claimed to rule by divine right, and when the liberty of the subject depended on the favor of the Crown. Strange to say, too, this

when her Kings claimed to rule by divine right, and when the liberty of the subject depended on the favor of the Crown. Strange to say, too, this prerogative was practically abandoned by the soverigns of Great Britain before it was ingrafted into our system of Government, and we believe there has been no instance of its exercise by them since our Constitution was adopted. The argament for the veto in the Convention which framed the Constitution was that it could be used to prevent party legislation, or the adoption of any very unwarrantable measure (as, for instance, the clandestine demonetization of silver). Which, it was supposed, might sometimes escape the scrutiny of both Houses of Congress, and in such cases a veto would, so to say, call a halt and bring about a reconsideration. But it was never meant by the original friends of the veto that the wisdom of the President was superior to that of two-thirds of three-fourths of the two Houses. It was not espected that the President would use the veto to thwart the deliberate will of the people as expressed by Congress after protracted debate. Accordingly Presidents have sometimes adopted the alternative, rather than fly in the face of the people, of retaining a bill ten days without signing, or returning it with their objections. The result of this modest course is to give effect to the bill wishout compromising their conscientions scruples. The President thus throws the responsibility muon the representative of the people. The Republican party of the North is composed, in a large degree, of old Whigs. They cannot forget that there were few subjects nearer the heart of their great leader. Henry Clay, than the abolition or restriction of this royal prerogative. Time and again he pressed the matter on the attention of Congress and the country. It was a cardinal principal of the Whig party to abolishor restrain the exercise of the veto, and it was precisely in cases like that involved in the remonetization of silver that Henry Clay and the work of the people.

DAMAGE FOR LIBEL. CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 6.—R. J. Miles, of the Grand Opera-House, by his counsel, Thomas A. Logan, Esq., received a verdict for \$40,000 damages against P. T. Barnum. W. C. Coup, and others, for a libel published two years ago. The case has been on trial ten days, and has attracted great attention.

Coolness on the Field of Honor.

Coolness on the Field of Honor.

Correspondence Philadelphia Times.

My father went to the field as second for a man who was a novice and a coward. He was a young fellow of lymphatic tone, with straggling whiskers up to his ears,—always a sign of weakness. He could not hit anything with a pistol. Going out to practice the evening before, he feil into a tremor at passing a new-made grave, that finally gave way to sctual tears. He was utterly banged up. His hands shook like he was palsied, and his lips tried to run all over his face. He was determined to fight, however, and had told my father he would go to the field if he had to be carried there in a cart. My father saw that he was a man at heart, and determined to chase the goose fiesh off of him. He saw that all he needed was confidence, He at once began to treat the matter as if the hitting of the other man was an accombished fact. He then commenced discussing the point at which it was desirable to sarrike him. "I wouldn't hit him in the head," he said; "if is hardly ever done, and takes more time. Just put your ball in his body, about two inches below the arm-pit." By taking everything as a matter of course, he succeeded in imparting confidence to his friend. The next unorning he made him eat a comfortable breakfast, discussing the hunger he might feel after the duel. When they had reached the field he put him in position, and then said to him, carelessly: "Don't wait to raise your pistol to his bead. As soon as it's ievel to within two inches of his arm-pits, pull the trigger." Skill with a pistol! Why that is ngthing. I saw one of the best duelists I ever. knew put out of nerve by his opponent putting on a pair of eye-glasses, gazing at him intenty, then removing them, wuping them, and replacing them to his eyes. A green man is just

VAN BROUKLIN-EDDY-Wadnessey tel a residence of the bride's mother, William was a residence of the bride's mother, William in recidence of the caga, and Sue L. Eddy, of December 1. T. General and the control of the control of the protect of the uride, George Turnsware, Dean, 375 Dearborn av., by the Bev. Dr. Barris, James U. Granger, of St. Paul, Mins. and His Smith, daughter of the law. Dr. Barris, L. Smith, daughter of the law. On the law. Dr. Barris, assaued by the law. Locke, Percival P. Oldershaw and Pherence States daughter of x. W. Gould.

DEATHS. KENDALL—At her late residence, 417 South Per , Wednesday, Feb. 6, Sarah J. Kendall Remains will be taxen to Gedden H. Y., forth

Remains will be taken to Gedden M. T., for himment.

Syracuse (M. Y.) papers please copy.

SCHAUBEL—At Oak Park. III. Feb. 4 Mr. Sepals

Schaubel, in the Oath year of her age, of heart of heart

Funeral services at Beptast Church, thesees to Wait
Full Committee of the State of the State of the State

THOMPSON—On the State inst., Emms A. despite

of Thomas and Sarah Thompson, aged 10 ments as

14 days.

Funeral from residence, 350 Thirteenth-place, Feb.

7, at 11:30 a. m., to Rosebill. f, at 11:50 s. m., to kosenin.

SOKUP-Friends are respectfully invited to saven
soKUP-Friends are respectfully invited to saven
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LOYSOK-Feb. 6, William Dyson, ages to year, flouid
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MR. WATERS' LECTURES ON "POTRET AND
MR. WATERS' LECTURES ON "POTRET AND
Porcelain" begin to-day at 2 n. a. a. a. a.
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The REV. DR. THOMAS WILL DELIVER 28:
The cture on the intere ting antiect of "Deas" a
the Union Park Congregational Church into sends.
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CONFECTIONER).

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FINAN \$25.

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UNITED STATES OF United States of the United States of Illinois, in chan John W. Brooks va. the Company, and also Charles, and C. J. Morrill on the becopy given that in pursual control of the United States of the Company, and also Charles, and G. J. Morrill on the Company, and also Charles, and the hour of ten (10) of the Company of the States of the States of the Company of the Company of the County of Cook, and State of in said decree, at public with the County of County of Ugie, in said right of way therefor, road the County of Ugie, in said right of way therefor, road the County of Ugie, in said right of way therefor, road the County of Ugie, in said right of Way therefor, road the County of Ugie, in said right of Ugie, in and additional company relating the County of Ugie, in and the County of Ugie, in a said right of Ugie, in a said the County of Ugie, in a said right of Ugie, in a said the County of Ugie, in a said right of Ugie, in a said way the Ugie, and Illinois of Ugie, in a said the Ugie, and Illinois of Ugie, in a Ugie, and Illinois of Ugie,

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